





Presented to the
LIBRARY of the
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
by
Prof. N.J. Endicott



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
University of Toronto

<http://www.archive.org/details/historieofreigne00baco>





leucostoma



Q'OD FESTE R'ORT' REPO' V'ERARTE
V'G' FR'AT' DE V'ER' V'ACO' P'RO'P'RI' C'B'R'EL'IS
L'PER'EUR. 1700. M' C'ET' T'AT' R'EP' R'EUR. F'E'X'
A'N'D'U' N'EST' Q' M'16'87'. T'R'BL'ER. A'N'D'Q' U'IS
M'U' C'ERR' R'IN' C'OR' B'N' 1610: M'OT' C'AN' B'Q' R'AT'
T'AC' R'AT' R'1600. M'CC'P'0 Q' R'AT' D'E'C'R'E'B'IT
P'BL'CE V'AC'V'. A'P'R'CE: H'D'V' C'AN' R'AT' C'1.
PP. S'IG: c'to loc. xxvi.

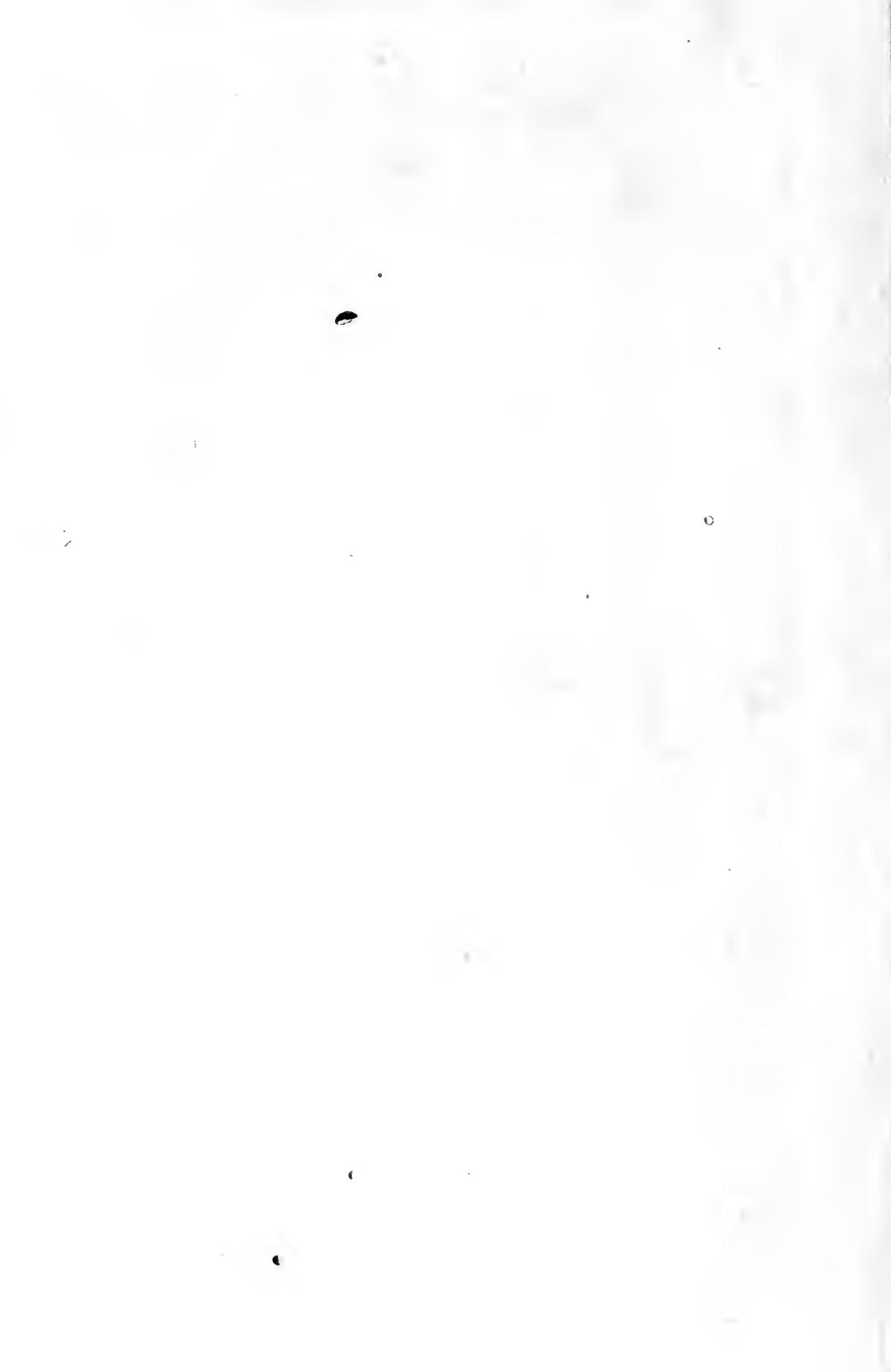
THE
HISTORIE
of the Reigne of
KING
HENRY
THE SEVENTH.

Written by the Right Hon:
FRANCIS Lord Verulam,
Viscount S. Alban.

Whereunto is now added a very
usefull and necessary Table.

LONDON,
Printed by R. T. and R. H.
and are sold by R. Meiglen
neere the Inner
Temple
gate.

Anno Domini 1641.





TO THE MOST
ILLUSTRIOUS AND
MOST EXCELLENT
PRINCE,
CHARLES,

Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*,
Earle of *Chester*, &c.

It may Please Your Highnesse,

IN part of my acknowledgment to *Your Highnesse*, I have endevoured to doe Honor to the Memory of the last King of *England*, that was Ancestour to the King your Father, and *Your self*; and was that King to whom both *Unions* may in a fort referre: That of the *Roses* being in him Consummate, and that of the *Kingdomes* by him begun. Besides his times deserve it. For hee was a *Wise Man*, and an

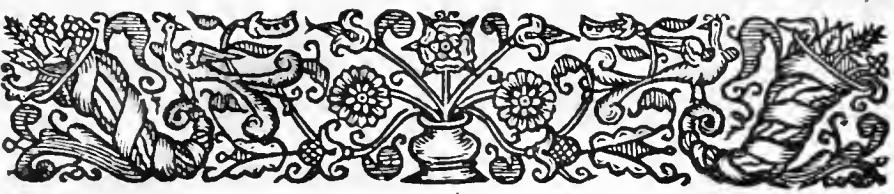
The Epistle Dedicatory.

an *Excellent King*; and yet the times were rough, and full of Mutations, and rare Accidents. And it is with *Times*, as it is with *Wyses*. Some are more *Up-hill* and *Down-hill*, and some are more *Flat* and *Plaine*; and the *One* is better for the *Liver*, and the *Other* for the *Writer*. I have not flattered him, but took him to life as well as I could, sitting so farre off, and having no better light. It is true, *Your Highnesse* hath a Living Patterne, Incomparable, of the *King* your *Father*. But it is not amisse for *You* also to see one of these Ancient Peeces. **GOD** preserve *Your Highnesse*.

Your Highnesses most humble

and devoted Servant,

Francis St. Alban



A N.

INDEX

ALPHABETICALL, DIRECTING TO THE MOST OBSERVABLE PASSAGES IN THE ENSUING H I S T O R Y.

<i>A</i>	
<i>N Accident</i> , in it selfe tri-	
vially,great in effect. pag.	
189.	<i>Ambassadors</i> from the French king. 41
<i>Advice</i> desired from the	
Parliament. 53,57,98.	<i>Ambassadors</i> in danger in France. 49
<i>Æmulation</i> of the English to the	
French, with the reasons of it. 61	<i>Ambassadors</i> into France. 94
<i>Affability</i> of the King to the City of	
London. 198	<i>Ambition</i> exorbitant in Sir William
<i>Affection</i> of King Henry to the King	
of Spaine. 105.	Stanley. 135.
<i>Affection</i> of the king to his children	
241	<i>Answer</i> of the Archduke to the kings
<i>Aide</i> desired by the Duke of Brittaine.	
53	<i>Ambassadors</i> . 129
<i>Aide</i> sent to Brittaine. 62	<i>Appeach</i> of Sir William Stanley. 132
<i>Aiders</i> of rebels punished. 37	<i>Armes</i> of king Henries still victorious. 234
<i>Almes</i> deeds of the king. 229	<i>Arrows</i> of the Cornishmen, the length
<i>Ambassadors</i> to the Pope.	of them. 171
into Scotland. 38	<i>Articles</i> betweene the King and the
39	Archduke. 162
	<i>Arthur</i> Prince maried to the Lady
	Katherine. 203
	<i>Arthur</i> Prince dyes at Ludlow. 218
	<i>Aton Castle</i> in Scotland taken by the
	Earle of Surrey. 174
	<i>Attainted</i> persons in Parliament, ex-
	cepted against. 12
	<i>At-</i>

The Table.

<i>Attaindor</i> and corruption of bloud reacheth not to the Crown. 13.	24	C
<i>Avarice</i> of king Henry. 236		
<i>Audley</i> Generall of the Cornish rebels. 165		<i>Cardinall Morton</i> Dyeth. 198
		<i>Capel</i> Sir William fined. 139.
		229
		<i>Cap</i> of maintenance from the Pope. 178
		<i>Ceremony</i> of Marriage new in these parts. 80
		<i>Chancery</i> power, and description of that Court. 64
		<i>Clifford</i> Sir Robert flyes to Perkin. 122
		Revolts to the king. 125
		<i>Clergie</i> privilegdes abridged. 66
		<i>Christendome</i> enlarged. 106
		<i>Columbus</i> Christopher & Bartholomeus invite the king to a discovery of the West Indies. 189
		<i>Confiscation</i> aymed at by the king. 133
		<i>Conference</i> between King Henry and the king of Castile, by casualty landing at Weymouth. 223
		<i>Conquest</i> , the Title unpleasing to the people, declined by William the Conq. 5. and by the king. 7
		<i>Conspirators</i> for Perkin. 121
		<i>Contracion</i> of Prince Henry and the Lady Katherine. 207
		<i>Conditionall</i> speech doth not qualifie words of Treason. 134
		<i>Commissioners</i> into Ireland. 138
		<i>Commissioners</i> about trading. 161
		<i>Coronation</i> of king Henry. 10
		<i>Coronation</i> of the Queen. 38
		<i>Counsell</i> the benefit of good. 40
		<i>Counsell</i> of what sort the French king used. 51
		<i>Counsell</i> of meane men, what and how different from that of Nobles. ibidem.
		<i>Lord Cordes</i> envy to England. 79
		<i>Cottagers</i> but housed Beggars. 74
		<i>Coun-</i>

The Table.

<i>Counterfeits.</i>			
Lambert proclaimed in Ireland.	24	Servants in all King Henries Reigne saeve of one.	242
Crowned at Dublin.	31	<i>Dissimulation</i> of the French King.	46
Taken in Battell.	35		48.81
Put into the Kings Kitchin.	36	<i>Dissimulation</i> of king Henry in pre- tending warre.	99
Made the Kings Fawloner.	<i>ibid.</i>	A <i>Doubt</i> long kept open, and diversly determined, according to the di- versity of the times.	206
Duke of Yorke <i>Counterfeit.</i> See <i>Perkin.</i>		<i>Dowry</i> of Lady Katherine how much	
Wilford another <i>counterfeit</i> , Earle of Warwick.	194	<i>Dowry</i> of Lady Margaret into Scot- land, how much.	204
<i>Courage</i> of the English, when.	62	<i>Drapery</i> maintained, how.	76
<i>Court</i> , what Pleas belong to every <i>Court.</i>	64	<i>Dudley</i> one of the kings horse-leeches.	
<i>Court</i> of Starre-chamber confirmed.	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Duke</i> of Yorke <i>counterfeit.</i> See <i>Perkin.</i>	209
<i>Creations.</i>	10		
<i>Crown</i> confirmed to king Henry by Parliament.	11		
<i>Cursing</i> of the kings enemies at Pauls Crosse, a custome of those times.			
	125.213		
	D		
<i>D</i> am; a towne in Flanders, taken by a slight.	103	<i>Earle</i> of Suffolke flies into Flanders	
<i>Lord Daubeny.</i>	170	<i>Earle</i> 212. Returns.	225
<i>Devices</i> at Prince Arthurs marriage.	203	<i>Earle</i> of Northumberland slaine by the people in collecting the Subsi- die somewhat harshly.	68
<i>Device</i> of the King to divert envy.	111	<i>Earle</i> of Warwick executed.	195
<i>Decay</i> of trade doth punish merchants	161	<i>Earle</i> of Warw. <i>counterfeit.</i> 21. 194	
<i>Decay</i> of people, how it comes to passe	73	<i>Earle</i> of Surrey enters Scotland.	174
<i>Declaration</i> by Perkin to the Scottish King.	148	<i>Edmund</i> a third sonne borne to king	
<i>Desires</i> intemperate of Sir William Stanley.	136	Henry, but dyed.	191
<i>Dighton</i> a murderer of King Edwards two children.	124	<i>Edward</i> the fift murthered.	149
<i>Dilemma</i> , a pleasant one of Bishop Morton.	101	<i>Envy</i> towards the king, unquench- able: the cause of it.	196
<i>Diligence</i> of the King to heape Treas- ures.	211	<i>Envy</i> of Lord Cordes to England.	79
<i>Displacing</i> of no Councillers, nor		<i>Enterview</i> betweene the king and the	
		king of Castile.	223
		<i>Embleme.</i>	167
		<i>Empson</i> one of the kings horseleeches.	
		209	
		<i>Errors</i> of the French king in his busi- nesse for the kingdome of Naples.	
		143	
		<i>Errors</i> of king Henry, occasioning his	
		many troubles.	264
		<i>Escuage</i> service.	
		164	
		<i>Espials</i>	

The Table.

<i>Espials</i> in the Rebels campe.	33	by the king, which was the blot of his times.	139
<i>Espousals</i> of James King of Scotland and Lady Margaret.	207	<i>Fortune</i> various.	26.36
<i>Exchanges</i> unlawfull prohibited.	66	<i>Forwardnesse</i> inconsiderate.	170
<i>Exeter</i> besieged by Perkin.	181	<i>Fox</i> made privy Counsellor	16
The loyalty of the Towne.	<i>ibid.</i>	Made L. keeper of the privy Seale.	
The Towne rewarded with the Kings own sword.	184	<i>ibid.</i>	
<i>Execution of Humphrey Stafford.</i>	18	His providence.	173
John a Chamber, and his fellow Rebels at Yorke.	68	<i>Freefishing</i> of the Dutch.	225
Sir James Tyrril, murderer of king Edw. two sonnes.	124	Title to <i>France</i> renewed by the King in Parliament.	98
Of divers others.	131	<i>Frion</i> joynes with Perkin.	118
Sir William Stanley.	134	<i>First fruits.</i>	16
For Rebels.	138	<i>Informa pauperis</i> , a law enacted for it.	146
Perkins company.	141		
Audley and Cornish Rebels.	171	G	
Another <i>counterfeit Earle</i> of Warw.	194	<i>Abato</i> Sebastian makes a voyage for discovery.	187
Perkin Warbeck.	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Gordon</i> Lady Katherine, wif to Perkin.	153
The Major of Corke and his sonne.	195	<i>Granado</i> vindicated from the Moores	105
<i>Earle</i> of Warwick.	195	<i>Guard</i> Yeomen first instituted	10
		<i>Gifts</i> of the French king to king Hen. Counsellors and Souldiers.	111
F		<i>Gratitudo</i> of the Popes Legat to king Henry.	70
<i>Fame</i> ill affected.	172		
<i>Fame</i> entertained by divers: the reasons of it.	121	H	
<i>Fame</i> neglected by Empson and Dudley.	209	<i>Allowed</i> sword from the Pope.	178
<i>Feare</i> , not safe to the king.	137	<i>Hated</i> of the people to the king, with the maine reason of it.	19
<i>Fines.</i>	72	<i>Hearty</i> acclamations of the people to the king.	7
Without <i>Fines</i> , Statute to sell land.	101	K. <i>Henry</i> his description. 233, &c.	
<i>Flammock</i> a Lawyer, a rebell	164	His piety. I. 105	
<i>Flemmings</i> banished.	130	Hee hath three titles to the kingdome.	
<i>Flight</i> of king Henry out of Brittaine into France, wherfore.	55	<i>Hereticks</i> provided against, a rare thing in those times.	3
<i>Forfeitures</i> and confiscations furnish the kings wants.	14.27		
<i>Forfeitures</i> aimed at.	75.133		
<i>Forfeitures</i> upon penall lawes taken		<i>Herne,</i>	

The Table.

<i>Herne, a Councillor to Perkin</i>	179	<i>Jubile at Rome</i>	199
<i>Hialas, otherwise Elias to England, how</i>	174	<i>Juno i. e. the Lady Margaret, so called by the kings friends</i>	113
<i>Holy warre</i>	200		
<i>Hopes of gaine by warre</i>	111		
<i>Hostages redeemed by the King.</i>	15		
<i>Houses of husbandry to be maintained to prevent the decay of people</i>	75		
<i>Histories, defects in them, what</i>	76		
	I		
<i>James the third, king of Scotland, his distresse and death.</i>	70		
<i>Idols vexe God and King Henry</i>	185		
<i>John Egremond leader of the Rebels.</i>	68		
<i>Inclosures, their manifest inconveniences, and how remedied.</i>	73		
<i>Ingratitude of women punished</i>	146		
<i>Innovation desired</i>	20		
<i>Incense of the people, what</i>	207		
<i>Instructions of Lady Margaret to Perkin</i>	115		
<i>Intercursus Magnus.</i>	162		
<i>Intercursus Malus</i>	ib. 225		
<i>Invectives of Maximilian against the French king</i>	95		
<i>Invectives against the king and Counsell</i>	137		
<i>Improvidence of king Henry to prevent his troubles</i>	20. 23		
<i>Improvidence of the French</i>	142		
<i>Joynture of La. Katherine, how much</i>	204		
<i>Joynture of Lady Margaret in Scotland, how much</i>	208		
<i>Joseph a rebell</i>	164		
<i>Ireland favoureth Yorke Title.</i>	23		
<i>Ireland receiveth Simon the Priest of Oxford, with his counterfeit.</i>	23		
<i>Irish adhere to Perkin</i>	117		
	K		
<i>Katherine Gordon Perkins wife, royally entertained by k. Henry</i>	184		
<i>Ken Ployall to the king</i>	141. 166		
<i>The King the publick Steward</i>	60		
<i>Kings their miseries</i>	83		
<i>King of Rakehels, Perkin so called by king Henry</i>	181		
<i>The Kings skreene, who</i>	164		
<i>King of France protector of king Hen. in his trouble</i>	54		
<i>Kingdome of France restored to its integrity</i>	40		
<i>King of France buyes his peace of K. Henry</i>	111		
<i>King of Scots enters England</i>	153		
<i>Againe</i>	173		
<i>Knights of the Bath</i>	132		
<i>Knights of Rhodes elect king Henry Protector of the Order.</i>	202		
	L		
<i>Lancaster Title condemned by Parliament</i>	4		
<i>Lancaster house in possession of the Crown for three descents together</i>	6		
<i>Lambert Simnel</i>	20		
<i>See Counterf.it.</i>			
<i>Lawes enacted in Parliament.</i>	63		
<i>Divers Lawes enacted</i>	215		
<i>Law charitable enacted</i>	146		
<i>A good Law enacted</i>	145		
<i>A Law of a strange nature</i>	144		
<i>A Law against carrying away of Women by violence, the reasons of it.</i>	65		

The Table.

<i>Law of Poynings</i>	138	A memorable <i>Memorandum</i> of the King	212
<i>Lawes penall put in execution</i>	139	<i>Military</i> power of the kingdome advanced, how	73
<i>A Legate from the Pope</i>	70	<i>Mills</i> of Empson and Dudley, what, and the gaines they brought in.	
Preferred to be Bishop in England by king Henry	ib.		
His gratitudo to King Henry	70		
<i>Lenity</i> of the King abused	179		216
<i>Letters</i> from the king out of France to the Major of London	112	<i>Mitigations</i>	209
<i>A Libell</i>	94	<i>Money</i> , bastard imployments thereof repressed	59
<i>Libels</i> , the causes of them	137	<i>Money</i> left at the kings death, how much	230
<i>Libels</i> , the femals of sedition	ibid.	<i>Morton</i> made privy Councillor	
<i>Libels</i> , the authors executed	138	Made Archbishop of Canterbury	16
<i>ALoane</i> from the City to the king, repaid	76	ibidem	
<i>London</i> entred by king Henry in a close chariot, wherefore	8	His speech to the Parliament	57
<i>London</i> in a tumult because of the rebels.	169	<i>Mortons Forke</i>	101
<i>London</i> purchase confirmation of their liberties.	216	<i>Morton</i> authour of the union of the two Roses	199
M		<i>Moore</i> expelled Granado	106
M ale Contents, their effects.	67	<i>Murmuring</i>	22
<i>Margaret</i> of Burgundy the fountaine of all the michiefe to king Henry	29	<i>Murmurs</i> of the people against the King	121
She entertaines the rebels.	68. 119	<i>Murther</i> and manslaughter, a law concerning it, in amendment of the common Law	65
She a Juno to the king	113	<i>Murther</i> of king Edw. 5	149
Shee instructs Perkin	115	<i>Murther</i> of a Commissioner for the Subsidie	165
Lady Margaret desired in Marriage by the Scottish king	191	N	
<i>Manufacture</i> forraine, how to be kept out	60. 215	<i>Navigation</i> of the kingdome, how advanced	75
<i>Marriage</i> of king Henry with Lady Elizabeth	16	<i>Neighbour</i> overpotent, dangerous,	56.
Of the French king with the Duchesse of Brittaine	95	Bad <i>Newes</i> , the effect thereof in Soldiers	57
Of Prince Arthur	203	<i>Nobility</i> neglected in counsell, the ill effects of it	51
<i>Mart</i> translated to Calice, the reasons of it	130	<i>Nobility</i> , few of them put to death in king Henries time	235
<i>Maintenance</i> prohibited by law	64	<i>North</i> , the kings journey thither, for what reasons	17
<i>Merchants</i> of England received at Antwerp with procession and great joy	162	<i>Oath</i>	

The Table.

	Peace pretended by the French king	47	
O			
Oath of Allegiance taken	14		
Oath enforced upon Maximilian by his subjects	77		
Oath kept	<i>ibidem</i>		
Obedience neglected, what follows.	70		
First occasion of a happy union	191		
Obsequies for the French king, performed in England	192		
Obsequies to Tyrants, what	2		
An ominous answer of the king	208		
An ominous prognostick	226		
Opinions divers what was to be done with Perkin	184		
Orator from the Pope met at London bridge by the Major	178		
Order of the Garter sent to Alphonso	112		
Ostentation of Religion by the king of Spaine	105		
Over merit prejudiciale to Sir William Stanley	133		
Outlawries how punished	210		
Oxford Earle fined for breach of the law	211		
	P		
Pacificator, K. Henry between the French king and Duke of britain	50		
Pardon proclaimed by the king. 14.18.	25		
A Parliament called speedily	11		
A Parliament called for two reasons	52		
Another	16. 214		
Parlamentis advice desired by the King	53.57.98		
Passion contrary in K. Henry, joy and sorrow, with the reasons of both.	58		
		Peace to be desired, but with two con- ditions	54
		Peace concluded betweene England and France	111
		People, how brought to decay, the re- dresse of it by the king	73
		Pensions given by the king of France	
		A Personation somewhat strange	113
		A great Plague	195
		Edw. Plantagenet sonne and heire of George Duke of Clarence	6
		Edw. Plantagenet shewed to the people	
		Plantagenets race ended	27
		Perkin Warbeck	195
		History of him	112
		His parentage	114
		God-sonne to king Edw. 4.	115
		His crafty behaviour	114. 120
		Favoured by the French king	118
		By him discarded	119
		Favoured by the Scottish king.	47
		He yeeldeth, and is brought to the Court	186
		Set in the stockes	192
		Executed at Tiburne	194
		A Pleasant passage of Prince Arthur.	
		Policy to prevent warre	266
		42	
		A point of Policy to defend the Du- chie of Britaine against the French	
		47. 56	
		Policy of State	41
		Pope sowes seeds of warre	94
		Pope, Ambassador to him	38
		Poynings law in Ireland	118
		Priest of Oxford, Simon	20
		Pretence of the French king	45. 46
		Prerogative how made use of	235
		Price of cloth limited	75
		Prisoners	
		Edw. Plantagenet	6
		Prince	

The Table.

Prince of Orange and Duke of Or-		Reward proposed by Perkin	195
leance	62	Richard the third a Tyrant	1
Maximilian by his subjects	77	Richard slaine at Bosworth field. <i>ibid.</i>	
Priviledges of Clergie abridged	66	His ignominious buriall	2
Priviledges of Sanctuary qualified in		Murder of his two Nephews <i>ibid.</i>	
three points	39	Jealous to maintaine his honor and	
Proclamation of Perkin, what effect.	160	reputation	3
Protection for being in the Kings ser-		Hopes to winne the people by ma-	
vice limited	101	king laws	<i>ib.</i>
Proverbe	182	His vertues overswayed by his vi-	
Providencie for the future	72	cies.	2
Q			
Queen Dowager	21	Yet favoured in Yorkshire.	67
enclosed in the Monastery of		Riches of k. Henry at his death	230
Bermondsey	26	Riches of Sir William Stanley	133
Her variety of fortune	26	Richmond built, upon what occasion.	
Queens Colledge founded in Cam-			187
bridge.	27	Riot and retainers suppressed by Act	
Queen Elizabeth crowned after two		of Parliament.	216
yeares	38	Rome ever respected by king H.	70
Queen Elizabeths death	208	A Rumour false, procuring much ha-	
		rred to the King	19
R			
Rebellion of Lord Lovel and Staf-		Rumour false seen quired after to be pu-	
fords	17	nished	37
Rebellion in Yorkshire	68	Rumour that the Duke of Yorke was	
Rebellion how to be prevented	59	alive, first of the Kings own nourish-	
Rebellion how frequent in king H.		ing.	244
time	68		<i>s</i>
Rebellion of the Cornishmen	163	Sanctuary at Colneham could not	
Rebels but halfe couraged men	171	protect Traytors	18
Religion abused to serve policy	213	Sanctuary priviledges qualified by a	
Remorse of the king for oppression of		Bull from the Pope in three points.	
his people	229		39
Restitution to bee made by the kings		Saturday obserued and fancied by K.	
Will	231	Henry	7. 170
Retorne of the king from France	112	Saying of the King when he heard of	
Retribution of king Henry for trea-		Rebels	69
sure received of his subjects	71	Scottish men voyded out of England.	
Revenge divine	1		101
Revenge of bloud	213	Service of escuage	164
		Simon the Priest	20
		Skreenes to the King, who	164
		A sleight ingenuous, and taking good	
		effect in warre	103
		Sluce besieged and taken	<i>ibid.</i>
		Southsayers prediction mistaken	71
		Speeches	

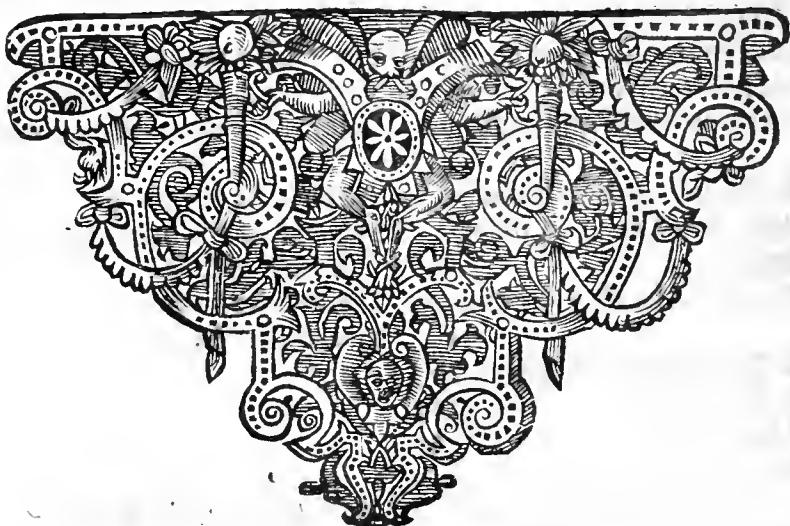
The Table.

<i>Speeches</i>	51.82,91	the people made of it.	36
<i>Speech of the king to Parliament.</i>	96		
<i>Speech of Perkin</i>	148		T
<i>Speech conditionall doth nor qualifie words of Treason</i>	134		
<i>Speeches bitter against the king.</i>	111		243
<i>Sparkes of rebellion neglected, dan- gerous</i>	20		117
<i>Spies from the king</i>	124		
<i>Sprites, of what kind, vexed k. H.</i>	112		
			52
		<i>Stanley</i>	
<i>Sir William Stanley crownes king Henry in the field</i>	5		1.36.38.106
<i>Motives of his falling from the K.</i>	135		
<i>Sir William Stanley appeached of Treason</i>	132		
<i>is confined, and examined, and con- fesseth</i>	133		
<i>is beheaded</i>	134.		
<i>Reasons which alienated the kings affections.</i>	136		50.209
<i>Starre Chamber Court confirmed in certaine cases.</i>	63		
<i>Starre Chamber Court described, what causes belong to it.</i>	64		
<i>Statute of non claime</i>	72		
<i>Steward publick the king</i>	60		
<i>Strength of the Cornishmen</i>	171		59
<i>Spoyles of Bosworth field</i>	135		
<i>Spoyles as water spilt on the ground.</i>	171		
			132
<i>Subsidie denied by the inhabitants of Yorkshire and Durham, the reason wherefore.</i>	67		
<i>Subsidies denied by the Cornishmen</i>	163		
<i>Subsidie Commissioner killed</i>	165		
<i>Subsidie, how much</i>	163		
<i>Swart Martin</i>	30		
<i>Sweating sicknesse</i>	9		
<i>The manner of the cure of it.</i>	9		
<i>Sweating sicknesse, the interpretation</i>			
			V
		<i>Victoria</i> wisely husbanded by the French	62
			Victo-

The Table.

<i>Victory at black heath.</i>	171	<i>A Wifes affection.</i>	226
<i>Union of England and Scotland, it's first originall.</i>	174	<i>Woodvile voluntarily goes to aide the Duke of Brittaine.</i>	49
<i>Voyage of k. Henry into France.</i>	109	<i>Woodvile slaine at S. Albans in Brit- taine.</i>	62
<i>Voyage for discovery</i>	188. 189	<i>Wolsey employed by the king.</i>	227
<i>Urswick Ambassador</i>	112	<i>Women carried away by violence, a law enacted against it: the reasons.</i>	
<i>Usury.</i>	66		65
	W		
W alsingham Lady vowed to by k. Henry.	32	<i>Womens ingratitude punished by law.</i>	
<i>Wards wronged.</i>	210		146
<i>Warre betweene the French king and the Duke of Brittain.</i>	48		T
<i>Warre, the fame thereof advantagious to King Henry.</i>	49. 50	Y eomen of the Guard first insti- tuted.	10
<i>Warre gainfull to the king.</i>	163	<i>Reomanry how maintained.</i>	73
<i>Warre pretended to get money.</i>	99	<i>Torke house and Title favoured by the people.</i>	4. 19
<i>Warre of France ended by a peace, whereat the souldiers murmur.</i>	111	<i>Torke Title and Line depressed by K. Henry.</i>	6. 16
<i>White Rose of England.</i>	120. 184	<i>Torke Title favoured in Ireland.</i>	23
<i>Wilford counterfeit Earle of Warwick.</i>	194	<i>Torkeshire and Durham deny to pay the Subsidie.</i>	67

FINIS.





THE
HISTORIE
OF THE REIGNE OF
King HENRY the Seventh.



AFTER that RICHARD the third of that Name, King in fact onely, but Tyrant both in Title and Regiment, and so commonly termed and reputed in all times since, was by the *Divine Revenge*, favouring the designe of an Exilde man, overthrowne and slaine at Bosworth-field : There succeeded in the Kingdome the Earle of Richmond, thence-forth stiled HENRY the Seventh. The King immedately after the Victory, as one that had beene bred under a devout Mother, and was in his nature, a great observer of Religious formes, caused *Te Deum Laudamus* to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole Armie upon the place, and washinselfe with generall applause, and great Cries of Joy, in a kind of *Militar Election*, or *Recognition*, saluted King. Meane-while the body

The History of the Reigne of

of R I C H A R D after many indignities and reproches (the *Dirigies* and *Obsequies* of the common people towards *Tyrants*) was obscurely buried. For though the King of his Noblenesse gave charge unto the *Friers of Leicester* to see an honourable interrment to be given to it, yet the *Religious people* themselves (being not free from the humors of the *Vulgar*) neglected it; wherein nevertheless they did not then incurre any mans blame or censure. No man thinking any ignominie or contumely unworthy of him, that had beeene the Executioner of King H E N R Y the Sixth (that innocent Prince) with his owne hands; the Contriver of the death of the Duke of *Clarence*, his Brother; the Murderer of his two *Nephews* (one of them his lawfull King in the Present, and the other in the Future, fayling of him) and vehemently suspected to have beeene the Imposisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his Bed, a for Marriage within the *Degrees forbidden*. And although he were a Prince in Militar vertue approved, jealous of the honour of the *English Nation*, and likewise a good *Law-maker*, for the ease and solace of the common people: yet his Cruelties and Parricides, in the opinion of all men, weighed downe his Vertues and merits; and in the opinion of wise men, even those Vertues themselves were conceived to be rather fained, and affected things to serve his Ambition, then true *Qualities* ingenrate in his Judgment or Nature. And therefore it was noted by men of great understanding (who seeing his after Acts, looked backe upon his former Proceedings) that even in the time of King E D W A R D his Brother, he was not without secret *Traines* and *Mines* to turne Envy and Hatred upon his Brothers Governement; as having an Expectation and a kind of Divination, that the King, by reason of his many disorders, could not be of long life, but was like to leave his

his Sonnes of tender yeares ; and then he knew well, how easie a step it was, from the place of a *Protector*, and first *Prince of the Blood*, to the Crowne. And that out of this deepe root of Ambition it sprang , that aswell at the Treaty of peace that passed betweene EDWARD the Fourth, and LEWIS the Eleventh of *France*, concluded by Enterview of both Kings at *Piqueny*, as upon all other Occasions , RICHARD then Duke of *Glocester*, stood ever upon the side of Honour , raising his owne Reputation to the disadvantage of the King his Brother . and drawing the eyes of all (specially of the *Nobles* and *Souldions*) upon himselfe ; as if the King by his voluptuous life and meane Marriage , were become effeminate and leſſe sensible of honour , and Reason of State , then was fit for a King. And as for the Politique and wholesome *Lawes* which were enacted in his time, they were interpreted to be but the Brocage of an *Vſurper*, thereby to woe , and winne the hearts of the people , as being conscious to himselfe that the true obligations of *Soveraignty* in him failed , and were wanting. But King HENRY in the very entrance of his Reigne, and the instant of time ; when the Kingdome was cast into his Armes , met with a Point of great difficulty , and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest King in the newnesse of his Estate ; and ſo mnch the more , because it could not endure a *Deliberation*, but muſt be at once delibera- ted and determined. There were fallen to his lot , and concurrent in his person , three ſeverall *Titles* to to the Imperiall Crowne ; The firſt, the title of the Lady *Elizabeth*, with whom , by precedent Pact with the Party that brought him in, he was to marry. The ſecond, the ancient and long disputed Title (both by *Plea* and *Armes*) of the Houſe of *Lancaster*, to which he was Inheritour in his owne Person. The third, the

Title of the *Sword or Conquest*, for that he came in by victory of Battaile, and that the King in possession was slaine in the field. The first of these was fairest, and most like to give contentment to the people, who by two and twenty yeares Reigne of King E D W A R D the Fourth, had beene fully made capable of the clearnesse of the Title of the *White-Rose* or House of *Yorke*; and by the milde and plausible Reigne of the same King toward his latter time, were become affectionate to that *Line*. But then it lay plaine before his Eyes, that if he relied upon that *Title*, he could be but a King at *Curtesie*, and have rather a *Matrimoniall* then a *Regall* power: the right remaining in his *Queene*, upon whose decease, either with Issue, or without Issue, he was to give place, and be removed. And though he should obtaine by *Parliament* to bee continued, yet he knew there was a very great difference betweene a King that holdeth his Crowne by a civill act of *Estates*, and one that holdeth it originally by the Law of *Nature*, and descent of Bloud. Neither wanted there even at that time secret Rumors and whisperings (which afterwards gathered strength and turned to great troubles) that the two young Sonnes of King E D W A R D the Fourth, or one of them (which were said to be destroyed in the Tower) were not indeed murthered, but conveyed secretly away, and were yet living: which if it had beene true, had prevented the Title of the Lady E L I Z A B E T H. On the other side, if he stood upon his owne Title of the House of *Lancaster*, inherent in his Person; he knew it was a Title condemned by *Parliament*, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the Realme, and that it tended directly to the dis-inheritance of the *Line of Yorke*, held then the indubiate Heires of the Crowne. So that if he should have no Issue by the Lady E L I Z A B E T H, which should bee

Descen-

Deficndents of the *Double-Line*, then the ancient flames of Discord and intestine Warres, upon the Competition of both Houses, would againe returne and revive.

As for *Conquest* notwithstanding, Sir W I L L I A M S T A N L Y , after some acclamations of the Souldiers in the Field , had put a Crowne of ornamēt (which R I C H A R D wore in the Battaile , and was found amongst the Spoiles) upon King H E N R I E S head, as if there were his chiefe Title; yet he remembred well upon what Conditions and Agreements hee was brought in, and that to claime as *Conquerour*, was to put awell his owne Party, as the rest, into Terror and Feare ; as that which gave him power of disanulling of Lawes , and disposing of Mens Fortunes and Estates, and the like points of absolute power , being in themselves so harsh and odious , as that W I L L I A M himselfe, commonly called the *Conquerour*, howsoever he used and exercised the power of a *Conquerour*, to reward his *Normans*, yet he forbare to use that Claime in the beginning, but mixed it with a Titulary pretence grounded upon the *Will* and designation of E D W A R D the *Confessor*. But the King out of the greatnesse of his owne minde, presently cast the Die , and the inconveniences appearing unto him on all parts ; and knowing there could not be any *Interreigne* or suspension of Title ; and preferring his affection to his owne Line and Bloud, and liking that Title best which made him independent ; and being in his Nature and constitution of minde not very apprehensive or forecasting of future Events a-farre off, but an Intertainer of Fortune by the Day ; resolved to rest upon the Title of *Lancaster* as the *Maine* , and to use the other two, that of *Marriage*, and that of *Battale*, but as *Supporters*, the one to appease secret Discontents, and the other to beat downe open murmur and dispute : not for-

forgeting that the same Title of *Lancaster* had formerly maintained a possession of three Descents in the Crowne, and might have proved a *Perpetuitie*, had it not ended in the weakness and inability of the last Prince. Whereupon the King presently that very day, being the two and twentieth of August, assumed the Stile of King in his owne name, without mention of the Lady *ELIZABETH* at all, or any relation thereunto. In which course he ever after persisted, which did spin him a threed of many seditions and troubles. The King full of these thoughts, before his departure from *Leicester*, dispatched Sir *ROBERT WILLOUGHBY* to the Castle of *Sheriffe-Hutton* in *Yorkshire*; where were kept in safe custody by King *RICHARD* commandement, both the Lady *ELIZABETH* daughter of king *EDWARD*, and *EDWARD PLANTAGENET*, Sonne and Heire to *GEORGE Duke of Clarence*. This *EDWARD* was by the Kings warrant delivered from the Constable of the Castle to the hand of Sir *ROBERT WILLOUGHBY*; and by him with all safety and diligence conveyed to the Tower of *London*, where he was shut up *Close-prisoner*. Which A&t of the Kings (being an A&t merely of Policy and power) proceeded not so much from any apprehension he had of Doctor *Shawes* tale at *Pauls Crosse*, for the bastarding of *EDWARD* the fourths Issues, in which case this young Gentleman was to succeed (for that Fable was ever exploded) but upon a setled disposition to depresse all Eminent persons of the Line of *Yorke*. Wherein still the King out of strength of Will, or weakness of Judgement, did use to shew a little more of the *Party*, then of the *King*.

For the Lady *ELIZABETH* shee received also a direction to repaire with all convenient speed to *London*, and there to remaine with the Queene *Dowager*

wager her Mother ; which accordingly she soone after did, accompanied with many *Noble-men* and *Ladies of Honour*. In the meane season the King set forwards by easie journeys to the Citie of *London*, receiving the Acclamations and Applauses of the People as he went, which indeed were true and unfained , as might well appeare in the very Demonstrations and fulnesse of the Cry. For they thought generally that hee was a *Prince* as ordayneed and sent downe from Heaven , to unite and put to an end the long dissensions of the two Houses ; which although they had had in the times of *H E N R Y* the Fourth, *H E N R Y* the Fifth, and a part of *H E N R Y* the Sixth on the one side, and the times of *E D W A R D* the Fourth on the other, *Lucide-intervals* and happy Pauses ; yet they did ever hang over the *Kingdome*, ready to breake forth into new Perturbations and Calamities. And as his victory gave him the *Knee*, so his purpose of marriage with the Lady *E I I Z A B E T H* gave him the *Heart*; so that both *Knee* and *Heart* did truely bow before him.

Hee on the other side with great wisdome (not ignorant of the affections and feares of the people) to disperse the conceit and terrour of a *Conquest*, had given order that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike March, or manner: but rather like unto the *Progresse* of a King in full peace and assurance.

Hee entred the City upon a *Saturday*, as hee had also obtained the Victory upon a *Saturday*, which day of the Weeke first upon an Observation , and after upon Memory and Fancy , hee accounted and chose as a day prosperous unto him.

The *Major* and *Companies* of the City received him at *Shore-ditch*: whence, with great and Honorable attendance and troupes of *Noble-men*, and Persons
of

of Quality hee entred the City ; himselfe not being on Horse-backe, or in any open *Chaire*, or *Throne*, but in a close *Chariot*, as one that having beeene sometimes an Enemy to the whole State , and a Proscribed person, chose rather to keepe State , and strike a Reverence into the people, then to fawne upon them.

He went first into Saint *Panles* Church, where not meaning that the people should forget too soon that hee came in by Battaille, hee made Offertory of his *Standards* , and had Orizon and *Te Deum* againe sung, and went to his Lodging prepared in the *Bishop of Londons Palace*, where he stayed for a time.

During his abode there , he assembled his *Counsell*, and other principall persons , in presence of whom, he did renew againe his promise to marry with the *Lady E L I Z A B E T H*. This he did the rather , because having at his comming out of *Britaine* given artificially , for serving of his owne turne, some hopes, in case he obtained the Kingdome , to Marry ANNE Inheritresse to the Dutchie of *Britaine* , whom C H A R L E S the eight of *France* soone after married; It bred some doubt and suspicion amongst divers , that he was not sincere , or at least not fixed in going on with the match of *England* so much desired : which Conceit also, though it were but Talkē and Discourse, did much afflict the poore *Lady E L I Z A B E T H* her selfe. But howsoever he both truly intended it , and desired also it should be so beleaved , (the better to extinguish Envy and Contradiction to his other purposes) yet was hee resolved in himselfe not to proceed to the Consummation thereof, till his *Coronation* and a *Parliament* were past.. The one , lest a joyn*t* Coronation of himselfe and his *Queene* might give any countenance of participation of Title ; The other , lest in the intayling of the *Crowne* to himselfe , which he hoped to obtaine by *Parliament* , the Votes

Votes of the *Parliament* might any wayes reflect upon her.

About this time in *Autumne*, towards the end of *September*, there began and reigned in the Citty and other parts of the Kingdome a *Disease* then new: which of the Accidents, and manner thereof, they called the *Sweating sickenesse*. This Disease had a swift course both in the *Sicke-Body* and in the *Time* and period of the lasting thereof: for they that were taken with it, upon foure and twenty houres escaping were thought almost assured. And as to the *Time* of the malice and reigne of the Disease e're it ceased; It began about the one and twentieth of *September*, and cleared up before the end of *October*, insomuch as it was no hinderance to the Kings *Coronation*, which was the last of *October*: nor (which was more) to the holding of the *Parliament*, which began but seven dayes after. It was a *Pestilent-Fever*, but, as it seemeth, not seated in the *Veynes* or *Humors*, for that there followed no *Carbuncle*, no purple or livide Spots, or the like, the *Masse* of the Body being not tainted: onely a maligne *Vapour* flew to the Heart, and seased the vitall *Spirits*; which stirred Nature to strive to send it forth by an extreme sweat. And it appeared by experience that this Disease was rather a Surprise of Nature, than obstinate to remedies, if it were in time looked unto. For if the *Patient* were kept in an equall temper, both for Clothes, Fire, and Drinke, moderately warme, with temperate Cordials, whereby Natures worke were neither irritated by *Heat*, nor turned backe by *Cold*, he commonly recovered. But infinite Persons dyed suddenly of it, before the manner of the Cure and attendance was known. It was conceived not to bee an *Epidemicke* Disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the Aire, gathered by the predispositions

of Seasons : and the speedie cessation declared as much.

On S I M O N and J U D E S Even the King dined with T H O M A S B O U R C H I E R, *Arch-Bishop* of Canterbury and *Cardinall*: and from Lambeth went by Land over the Bridge to the Tower, where the morrow after he made twelve *Knights-Bannerets*. But for *Creations* he despensed them with a sparing hand. For notwithstanding a Field so lately fought, and a *Coronation* so neere at hand, hee onely created three : J A M E S Earle of *Pembroke* (the Kings Uncle) was created Duke of *Bedford*; T H O M A S the Lord S T A N L E Y (the Kings Father in Law) Earle of *Darby*; and E D W A R D C O U R T N E Y Earle of *Devon*; though the King had then nevertheless a purpose in himselfe to make more in time of *Parliament*; bearing a wise and decent respect to distribute his *Creations*, some to honour his *Coronation*, and some his *Parliament*.

The *Coronation* followed two dayes after upon the thirtieth day of *October* in the year of our Lord 1485. At which time I N N O C E N T the Eight was *Pope* of *Rome*, F R E D E R I C K E the third, *Emperour* of *Almaine*; and M A X I M I L I A N his sonne newly chosen King of the *Romans*; C H A R L E S the Eight, King of *France*; F E R D I N A N D O and I S A B E L L A, Kings of *Spain*; and J A M E S the Third, King of *Scotland*: with all which Kings and States, the King was at that time in good peace and amitie. At which day also (as if the Crowne upon his head, had put perils into his thoughts) he did institute for the better security of his person a Band of fifty *Archers* under a *Captaine* to attend him, by the name of *Yeomen* of his *Guard*: and yet that it might be thought to be rather a matter of *Dignity*, after the imitation of that hee had knowne abroad, then any matter of *Diffidence* appropriate

priate to his owne Case, hee made it to be understood for an *Ordinance* not temporarie, but to hold in succession for ever after.

The seventh of November the King held his *Parliament* at *Westminster*, which he had summoned immediately after his comming to *London*. His Ends in calling a *Parliament* (and that so speedily) were chiefly three; *First*, to procure the Crowne to bee entailed upon himselfe. *Next*, to have the Attaindors of all of his Party (which were in no small number) reversed, and all A&ts of hostilitie by them done in his quarrell, remitted and discharged: and on the other side to attaint by *Parliament*, the Heads and Principals of his Enemies. *The Third*, to calme and quiet the feares of the rest of that Partie by a *Generall Pardon*: not being ignorant in how great danger a King stands from his Subjects, when most of his Subjects are conscious in themselves, that they stand in his danger. Unto these three speciall Motives of a *Parliament* was added, that hee as a prudent and moderate *Prince*, made this Judgment; that it was fit for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to governe by *Law*, howsoever he came in by the *Sword*; and fit also to reclame them to know him for their *King*, whom they had so lately talked of as an *Enemy* or *Banished man*. For that which concerned the Entayling of the *Crowne*; (more then that he was true in his owne Will,) that he would not endure any mention of the Lady E L I Z A B E T H: no not in the nature of *Speciall-Intaille*; he carried it otherwise with great wiidome and measure. For he did not presse to have the *Act* penned by way of *Declaration* or *Recognition* of right: as on the other side, he avoyded to haye it by new *Law* or *Ordinance*; but chose rather a kind of middle-way, by way of *Establishment*; and that under covert and indifferent words; *That the inheritance*

of the Crowne should rest, remaine, and abide in the King,
&c. which words might equally be applied; That the Crowne should continue to him: but whether as having former right to it, (which was doubtfull) or having it then in Fact and possession (which no man denied) was left faire to interpretation either way. And againe for the limitation of the *Entaille*, he did not presse it to goe further then to himselfe and to the *Heires* of his body, not speaking of his *right Heires*; but leaving that to the Law to decide: so as the Entaille might seeme rather a personall favour to him, and his Children, then a totall Dis-inherison to the House of Yorke. And in this forme was the Law drawne and passed. Which *Statute* he procured to be confirmed by the *Popes Bull* the yeare following, with mention neverthelesse (by way of Recitall) of his other Titles; both of *Descent* and *Conquest*. So as now the wreath of *Three* was made a wreath of *Five*, for to the three first Titles of the two Houses, or Lines, and Conquest, were added two more; the Authorities *Parliamentary* and *Papall*.

The King likewise in the *Reversall* of the Attaindors of his *Partakers*, and discharging them of all offences incident to his service and succour, had his Will and Acts did passe accordingly. In the passage whereof, exception was taken to divers Persons in the House of *Commons*, for that they were attainted, and thereby not legall; nor habilitate to serve in *Parliament*, being disabled in the highest degree; And that it should be a great incongruitie to have them to make *Laws*, who themselves were not *Inlawed*. The truth was, that divers of those which had in the time of King RICHARD been strongest and most declared for the Kings Partie, were returned *Knights* and *Burgesses* for the *Parliament*, whether by care or recom-

recommendation from the *State*, or the voluntary inclination of the *People*: many of which had become by RICHARD the third attainted by *Outlawries*, or otherwise. The King was somewhat troubled with this. For though it had a grave and specious Shew, yet it reflected upon his Party. But wisely not shewing himselfe at all moved therewith, hee would not understand it but as a *Case of Law*; and wished the *Judges* to be advised thereupon: who for that purpose were forthwith assembled in the *Exchequer-Chamber*(which is the *Councell-Chamber* of the *Judges*) and upon deliberation they gave a grave and safe *Opinion* and *Advice*, mixed with *Law* and *Convenience*; which was, that the *Knights* and *Burgesses* attainted by the course of *Law*, should forbear to come into the House, till a Law were passed for the reversal of their *Attaindors*.

It was at that time incidently moved amongst the *Judges* in their Consultation, what should be done for the King himselfe, who likewise was attainted; But it was with unanimous consent resolved; *That the Crown takes away all defects and stops in blond: and that from the time the King did assume the Crowne, the fountaine was cleared, and all Attaindors and Corruption of blond discharged.* But nevertheless for *Honours* sake it was ordained by *Parliament*, that all *Records* wherein there was any memory, or mention of the Kings *Attaindor*, should be defaced, cancelled, and taken off the *File*.

But on the part of the Kings *Enemies* there were by *Parliament* attainted; the late Duke of *Glocester*, calling himselfe RICHARD the Third, The Duke of *Norfolke*, the Earle of *Surrey*, Viscount *Lovel*, the Lord *Ferrers*, the Lord *Zouch*, Richard *Ratcliffe*, William *Catesby*, and many others of degree and quality. In which Bills of *Attaindors*, never-

neverthelesse there were contained many just and temperate *Clauses, Savings and Provisoes*, well shewing and fore-tokening the wisedome, stay, and moderation of the Kings spirit of Government. And for the *Pardon* of the rest, that had stood against the King; the King, upon a second advice, thought it not fit it shoulde passe by *Parliament*, the better (being matter of Grace) to impropriate the thanks to himselfe: using onely the opportunity of a *Parliament* time, the better to disperse it into the *Veines* of the *Kingdome*. Therefore during the *Parliament*, hee published his *Royall Proclamation*, offering *Pardon and Grace* of restitution, to all such as had taken *Armes*, or been participant of any Attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves to his mercy by a Day, and tooke the Oath of *Allegeance and Fidelity* to him. Whereupon many came out of *Sanctuary*, and many more came out of *Feare*, no lesse guilty then those that had taken *Sanctuary*.

As for *Money or Treasure*, the King thought it not seaseonable, or fit to demand any of his *Subjects* at this *Parliament*: both because he had received satisfaction from them in matters of so great importance, and because he could not remunerate them with any *Generall Pardon*, being prevented therein by the *Coronation Pardon*, passed immiediatly before: but chiefly, for that it was in every mans eye, what great *Forfeitures and Confiscations* he had at that present to helpe himselfe: Whereby those *Casualties* of the Crowne might in reason spare the Purses of his Subjects; especially in a time when he was in peace with all his Neighbours. Some few *Laws* passed at that Parliament, almost for forme sake: amongst which there was *One*, to reduce Aliens, being made Denizens, to pay strangers Customes; and another, to draw to himselfe the *Seisures and Compositions of Italian Goods*, for not imployment, being Points

Points of Profit to his Coffers, whereof from the very Beginning hee was not forgetfull ; and had been more happy at the Latter End , if his early providence (which kept him from all necessity of exacting upon his people) could likewise have attemp'ted his nature therein. He added during *Parliament*, to his former Creations, the *Innoblement* or advancement in *Nobility* of a few others : The Lord CHANDOS of Britaine, was made Earle of Bath; and Sir GILES DAWBENY was made Lord Dawbeny ; and Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY Lord Brooke.

The King did also with great Noblenesse and Bounty (which Vertues at that time had their turns in his Nature) restore EDWARD STAFFORD (eldest sonne to HENRY, Duke of Buckingham, attainted in the time of King RICHARD) not onely to his *Dignities*, but to his *Fortunes* and *Possessions*, which were great , to which he was moved also by a kind of gratitude, for that the Duke was the man that moved the first Stone against the Tyrannie of King RICHARD , and indeed made the King a bridge to the Crowne upon his owne Ruines. Thus the *Parliament* brake up.

The *Parliament* beeing dissolved , the King sent forthwith Money to redeeme the Marquesse Dorset, and Sir JOHN BOURCHIER , whom hee had left as his *Pledges* at Paris , for Money which he had borrowed, when he made his Expedition for England. And thereupon hee tooke a fit occasion to send the Lord Treasurer and Master BRY (whom he used as Councillor) to the Lord Maior of London , requiring of the City a Prest of six thousand Markes : But after many Parleys , hee could obtaine but two thousand pounds. Which nevertheless the King took in good part ; as men use to doe , that practise to borrow Money , when they have no need. About this time, the King

King called unto his *Prive-Councell*, JOHN MORTON, and RICHARD FOX, the one *Bishop of Ely*, the other *Bishop of Excester*, vigilant men, and secret, and such as kept watch with him almost upon all men else. They had been both versed in his Affaires before he came to the Crowne, and were partakers of his adverſe Fortune. This MORTON soon after upon the death of BOURCHIER, he made *Archbishop of Canterbury*. And for FOX, hee made him *Lord Keeper of his Privie-Seale*, and afterwards advanced him by Degrees, from *Excester* to *Bathe and Wells*, thence to *Durham*, and last, to *Winchester*. For although the King loved to employ and advance *Bishops*, because having rich *Bishopricks* they carried their Reward upon themselves: yet he did use to raise them by steps; that hee might not lose the profit of the *First-fuits*, which by that course of Gradation was multiplied.

At last, upon the eighteenth of *January* was solemnized the so long expected and so much desired Marriage, between the King and the Lady ELIZABETH: Which Day of Marriage was celebrated with greater Triumph, and Demonſtrations (especially on the peoples part) of Joy and Gladneſſe, than the dayes either of his Entry, or Coronation; which the King rather noted, then liked. And it is true, that all his life time, while the Lady ELIZABETH lived with him, (for ſhe died before him) hee shewed himſelfe no very indulgent Husband towards her, though ſhee was beautiſfull, gentle and fruitfull. But his aversion towards the House of Yorke was ſo predominant in him, as it found place, not only in his *Warres and Councells*, but in his *Chamber and Bed*.

Towards the middle of the *Spring*, the King, full of confidence and assurance, as a *Prince* that had beeene viſtorious in *Battaile*, and had prevailed with his *Parliament*

liament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring of Acclamations* fresh in his eares, thought the rest of his Raigne should be but Play, and the enjoying of a *Kingdome*. Yet as a wise and watchfull King, he would not neglect any thing for his safety; thinking nevertheless to performe all things now, rather as an *Exercise*, then as a *Labour*. So he being truly informed, that the *Northerne parts* were not onely affectionate to the House of *Yorke*, but particularly had beeene devoted to King RICHARD the thrid, thought it would be a Summer well spent to visit those *Parts*, and by his presence and application of himselfe, to reclaine and rectifie those humors. But the King, in his account of *Peace*, and *Calmes*, did much over-cast his Fortunes, which proved for many yeeres together full of *Broken Seas, Tides, and Tempests*. For he was no sooner come to *Lincolne*, where he kept his *Easter*, but he received newes, that the *Lord Lovel, Humphrey Staffورد, and Thomas Stafford* (who had formerly taken *Sanctuary at Colchester*) were departed out of *Sanctuary*, but to what place, no man could tell. Which advertisement, the King despised, and continued his Journey to *Yorke*. At *Yorke* there caine fresh and more certaine advertisement, that the *Lord Lovel* was at hand with a great power of men, and that the *Staffords* were in Armes in *Worcestershire*, and had made their approaches to the City of *Worcester*, to assaile it. The King, as a Prince of great and profound judgment, was not much moved with it; for that he thought it was but a Ragge or Remnant of *Bosworth-Field*, and had nothing in it of the maine Party of the house of *Yorke*. But hee was more doubtfull of the rasing of Forces to resist the *Rebels*, then of the Resistance it selfe; for that he was in a *Core* of People, whose affections he suspected. But the Action enduring no delay, hee did speedily

levie and sent against the Lord L O V E L to the number of three thousand men, ill armed, but well assured (being taken some few out of his owne Traine, and the rest out of the Tenants and Followers of such as were safe to be trusted) under the Conduct of the Duke of Bedford. And as his manner was to send his Pardons rather before the Sword then after, hee gave Commission to the Duke, to proclaim pardon to all that would come in: Which the Duke, upon his approach to the Lord L O V E L s Campe, did performe. And it fell out as the King expected; the Heralds were the Great-Ordnance. For the Lord L O V E L , upon Proclamation of Pardon, mistrusting his men, fled into Lancashire, and lurking for a time with Sir T H O M A S B R O U G H T O N , after failed over into Flanders, to the Lady M A R G E R E T . And his men, forsaken of their Captaine, did presently submit themselves to the Duke. The S T A F F O R D S likewise, and their Forces, hearing what had happened to the Lord L O V E L (in whose successe their chiefe trust was) despaired, and dispersed. The two Brothers, taking Sanctuary at Colnham, a Village neere Abington; which Place, upon view of their Priviledge in the Kings Bench, being judged no sufficient Sanctuary for Traitors, H U M P H R E Y was executed at Tiburne; and T H O M A S , as being led by his elder brother, was Pardoned. So this Rebellion proved but a Blast and the King having by this Journey purged a little the Dregs and Leaven of the Northerne People, that were before in no good affection towards him, returned to London.

In September following, the Queene was delivered of her first sonne, whom the King (in honour of the Brittish-Race, of which himselfe was) named A R T H U R , according to the Name of that ancient worthy King of the Britaines; in whose A&ts there is truth enough to make him Famous, besides that which is

Fabu-

Fabulous. The *Childe* was strong and able, though he was borne in the *eight Moneth*, which the Physicians do prejudge.

There followed this yeare, being the *Second* of the Kings Reigne, a strange Accident of State, whereof the Relations which we have, are so naked, as they leave it scarce credible; not for the nature of it (for it hath fallen out oft) but for the manner and circumstance of it, especially in the beginnings. Therefore wee shall make our Judgement upon the things themselves, as they give light one to another, and (as wee can) digge *Truth* out of the *Mine*. The King was greene in his estate; and contrary to his owne opinion, and desert both, was not without much hatred throughout the *Realme*. The root of all, was the discountenancing of the House *Yorke*, which the generall Body of the *Realme* still affected. This did alienate the hearts of the *Subjects* from him daily more and more, especially when they saw, that after his Marriage, and after a Sonne borne, the King did neverthelesse not so much as proceed to the *Coronation* of the *Queene*, not vouchsafing her the honour of a *Matrimoniall Crowne*; for the *Coronation* of her was not till almost two yeeres after, when Danger had taught him what to doe. But much more, when it was spread abroad (whether by *Errorr*, or the cunning of *Male-contents*) that the King had a purpose to put to Death *Edward Plantagenet* closely in the Tower: Whose case was so neerely paralleld with that of *EDWARD* the *Fourth*'s Children, in respect of the blood, like age, and the very place of the Tower, as it did refreshand reflect upon the King a most odious resemblance, as if hee would bee another King *RICHARD*. And all this time it was still whispered every where, that at least one of the Children of *Edward*

WARD the Fourth was living. Which Bruit was cunningly fomented by such as desired *Innovation*. Neither was the Kings nature and customes greatly fit to disperse these *Mists*; but contrariwise hee had a fashion rather to create Doubts, then Assurance. Thus was *Fuell* prepared for the *Sparke*: the *Sparke* that afterwards kindled such a fire, and combustion, was at the first contemptible.

There was a subtil Priest called RICHARD SIMON, that lived in *Oxford*, and had to his Pupill a *Bakers sonne* named LAMBERT SIMNEL, of the age of some fifteene yeeres; a comely Youth, and well favoured, not without some extraordinary dignity and grace of aspect. It came into this Priests fancie (hearing what men talked, and in hope to raise himselfe to some great *Bishopricke*) to cause this *Lad* to counterfeit and personate the second sonne of EDWARD the Fourth, supposed to bee murdered; and afterward (for hee changed his intention in the manage) the Lord EDWARD PLANTAGENET then prisoner in the *Tower*, and accordingly to frame him and instruct him in the Part he was to play. This is that which (as was touched before) seemeth scarcely credible; Not that a false Person should bee assumed to gaine a *Kingdome*, for it hath beene seen in ancient and late times; nor that it should come into the mind of such an abject Fellow, to enterpris so great a matter; for high Conceits doe sometimes come streaming into the Imaginations of base persons, especially when they are drunke with *Newes* and *Talke* of the people. But here is that which hath no appearance; That this Priest being utterly unacquainted with the true Person, according to whose patterne hee should shape his *Counterfeit*, should thinke it possible for him to instruct his Player, either in gesture and fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and

education; or to fit answers to questions, or the like, any wayes to come neere the resemblance of him whom he was to represent. For this *Lad* was not to personate one, that had beeene long before taken out of his Cradle, or conveyghed away in his infancie, knowne to few; but a *Youth* that till the age almost of ten yeeres had beeene brought up in a Court where infinite eyes had beeene upon him. For King EDWARD touched with remorse of his Brother the Duke of Clares Death, would not indeed restore his Sonne, (of whom wee speake) to bee Duke of Clarence, but yet created him Earle of Warwick, reviving his honour on the Mothers side, and used him honourably during his time, though RICHARD the Third afterwards confined him. So that it cannot be, but that some great Person, that knew particularly, and familiarly EDWARD PLANTAGENET, had a hand in the busynesse, from whom the Priest might take his ayme. That which is most probable, out of the precedent and subsequent Acts, is, that it was the *Queene Dowager*, from whom this action had the Principall source and motion. For certaine it is, shee was a busie negotiating woman, and in her *withdrawing-Chamber* had the fortunate *Conspiracie* for the King against King RICHARD the Third, beeene hatched; which the King knew, and remembred perhaps but too well; and was at this time extremely discontent with the King, thinking her daughter (as the King handled the matter) not advanced, but depressed: and none could hold the *Booke* so well to prompt and instruct this *Stage-play*, as she could. Neverthelesse it was not her meaning, nor no more was it the meaning of any of the better and safer sort that favoured this Enterprise and knew the Secret, that this disguised *Idoll* should possesse the *Crone*; but at his perill to make way to the Over-

• throw

throw of the King : and that done, they had their severall *Hopes* and *Wayes*. That which doth chiefly fortifie this Conjecture, is, that as soone as the matter brake forth in any strength , it was one of the Kings first Acts to cloister the *Queene Dowager* in the *Nunnery* of *Bermonsey*, and to take away all her lands and estate ; and this by close *Councell* without any legall proceeding , upon farre-fetcht Pretences ; *That shee had delivered her two Daughters out of Sanctuary to King RICHARD contrary to promise*. Which Proceeding being even at that time taxed for rigorous and undue, both in matter and manner , makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her , which the King upon reason of *Policie*, and to avoyd envy would not publish. It is likewise no small argument that there was some secret in it , and some suppressing of Examinations ; for that the *Priest SIMON* himself, after hee was taken, was never brought to execution ; no not so much as to publike *Triall* (as many *Clergymen* were upon lesse Treasons) but was only shut up close in a *Dungeon*. Adde to this that after the Earle of *Lincolne* (a principall Person of the House of Yorke) was slaine in *Stoke-field* , the King opened himselfe to some of his *Councell*, that he was sorry for the *Earles Death* , because by him (hee said) he might have knowne the bottome of his danger.

But to returne to the *Narration* it selfe ; *SIMON* did first instruct his *Scholler* for the part of *RICHARD Duke of Yorke* , second sonne to King *EDWARD the Fourth* , and this was at such time as it was voyced that the King purposed to put to Death *EDWARD PLANTAGENET* prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur . . . But hearing soone after a generall bruit that *PLANTAGENET* had escaped out of the Tower , and thereby finding him so much beloved amongst the people , and such rejoicing at his

his Escape, the cunning *Priest* changed his Copy, and chose now P L A N T A G E N E T to be the Subject his *Pupill* should personate, because he was more in the present speech, and Votes of the people; and it pieced better, and followed more close and handsomely upon the bruit of *Plantagenets* escape. But yet doubting that there would bee too neare looking and too much *Perspective* into his Disguise, if he should shew it here in *England*; hee thought good (after the manner of *Scenes* in *Stage-Playes* and *Maskes*) to shew it a farre off; and therefore failed with his Scholler into *Ireland*, where the Affection to the House of *Torke* was most in height. The King had beene a little improvident in matters of *Ireland*, and had not removed *Officers* and *Chancellors*, and put in their places, or at least intermingled persons, of whom he stood assured, as he should have done, since he knew the strong Bent of that Countrey towards the House of Y O R K E; and that it was a ticklish and unsetled State; more easie to receive distempers and mutations, then *England* was. But trusting to the reputation of his Victories and Successes in *England*, he thought he should have time enough to extend his Cares afterwards to that second Kingdome.

Wherefore through this neglect, upon the coming of S I M O N with his pretended *Planta-
genet* into *Ireland*, all things were prepared for Re-
volt and Sedition, almost as if they had beene set
and plotted before hand. S I M O N S first addresse
was to the Lord T H O M A S F I T Z - G E R A R D,
Earle of Kildare, and Deputie of *Ireland*: before
whose Eyes hee did cast such a Mist (by his owne
insinuation, and by the carriage of his Youth, that
expressed a naturall Princely behaviour) as joyned
perhaps with some inward Vapours of Ambition
and Affection in the Earles owne minde, left him
fully

fully possessed, that it was the true P L A N T A G E N E T. The Earle presently communicated the matter with some of the Nobles and others there, at the first secretly. But finding them of like affection to himselfe, he suffered it of purpose to vent and passe abroad; because they thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a taste of the Peoples inclination. But if the Great ones were in forwardnesse, the People were in fury, entertaining this *Ayrie body or Phantasme* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the Houfe of Yorke; partly out of a proud humour in the Nation, to give a King to the Realme of England. Neither did the Party in this heat of affection much trouble themselves with the Attaindor of G E O R G E Duke of Clarence; having newly learned by the Kings example, that Attaindors doe not interrupt the conveighing of Title to the Crowne. And as for the daughters of King E D W A R D the Fourth, they thought King R I C H A R D had saidenough for them: and tooke them to bee but as of the Kings Party; because they were in his power and at his disposing. So that with marvellous consent and applause, this Counterfeit P L A N T A G E N E T was brought with great solemnity to the Castle of D u b l i n, and there saluted, served and honoured as King; the Bby becommig it well, and doing nothing that did bewray the basenesse of his condition. And within a few dayes after he was proclaimed King in Dublin, by the Name of King E D W A R D the Sixt; there being not a sword drawne in King H E N R Y his quarrell.

The King was much moved with this unexpected accident, when it came to his eares, both because it strooke upon that String which ever he most feared, as also because it was stirred in such a Place, where he could not with safety transferre his owne person, to suppressse

suppreſſe it. For partly through naturall valour, and partly through an universall ſuſpition (not knowing whom to truſt) he was ever ready to wait upon all his atchievements in person. The King therefore firſt called his Councell together at the *Charter-houſe* at *Shine*. Which Councell was held with great ſecrecy, but the open *Decrees* thereof, which preſently came abroad, were three.

The firſt was, that the Queene *Dowager*, for that ſhe, contrary to her *Pact*, and *Agreement* with thoſe that had concluded with her concerning the *Marriage* of her daughter *E L I Z A B E T H* with King *H E N R Y*, had nevethereſſe delivered her daughters out of *Sanctuary* into King *R I C H A R D S* hands; ſhould be cloiſtered in the Nunnerie of *Bermonſey*, and forſeit all her lands and goods.

The next was, that *E D W A R D P L A N T A G E N E T* then Close-prisoner in the *Tower*, ſhould be in the moſt publike and notorious manner, that could be deuiſed, ſhewed unto the people: In part to diſcharge the King of the Envy of that opinion and bruit, how he had beene put to death privily in the *Tower*; But chiefely to make the people ſee the levity and impoſture of the proceedings of *Ireland*; and that their *P L A N T A G E N E T* was indeed but a puppit, or a *Counterfeit*.

The Third was, that there ſhould bee againe Proclaimed a *Generall-Pardon* to all that would reveale their offences, and ſubmit themſelves by a day. And that this *Pardon* ſhould bee conceiued in ſo ample and liberall a manner, as no *High-Treafon* (no not againſt the Kings owne perlon) ſhould be excepted. Which though it might ſeeme ſtrange, yet was it not ſo to a wiſe King, that knew his greateſt dangers were not from the leaſt *Treafons*, but from the greateſt. These reſolutions of the King and his Councell were imme-

diately put in execution. And first, the Queene Dowager was put into the Monastery of Bermonsey, and all her estate seized into the Kings hands, whereat there was much wondering; That a weake wooman, for the yeelding to the menaces and promises of a Tyrant, after such a distance of time (wherein the King had shewed no displeasure nor alteration) but much more after so happy a marriage, betweene the King and her Daughter, blessed with Issue-male, should upon a sodaine mutability or disclosure of the Kings minde be so severely handled.

This Lady was amongst the examples of great variety of Fortune. Shee had first from a distressed Suitor, and desolate Widdow, been taken to the Marriage-Bed of a Batchellour-King, the goodliest personage of his time; and even in his reigne she had endured a strange Eclipse by the Kings flight, and temporary depriving from the Crowne. She was also very happy, in that she had by him faire Issue, and continued his Nuptiall love (helping her selfe by some obsequious bearing and dissembling of his pleasures) to the very end. Shee was much affectionate to her owne Kindred, even unto Faction; which did stirre great Envy in the Lords of the Kings side, who counted her Bloud a disparagement to bee mingled with the Kings. With which Lords of the Kings bloud, joyned also the Kings Favorite the Lord Hastings; who, notwithstanding the Kings great affection to him, was thought at times, through her malice and Splene, not to be out of danger of falling. After her husbands death, she was matter of Tragedy, having lived to see her Brother beheaded, and her two Sonnes deposed from the Crowne, Bastarded in their bloud, and cruelly murthered. All this while nevertheless shee injoyed her liberty, State, and Fortunes. But afterwards againe, upon the Rise of the Wheele,

Wheele, when she had a King to her Sonne-in-Law, and was made Grand-mother to a Grand-child of the best Sexe; yet was she (upon darke and unknowne Reasons, and no lesse strange Pretences) precipitated, and banished the World, into a Nunnery; where it was almost thought dangerous to visit her, or see her; and where not long after she ended her life: but was by the Kings Commandement buried with the King her husband at Windsore. Shee was Foundresse of Queenes College in Cambridge. For this AET the King sustained great obloquie, which neverthelesse (besides the reason of State) was somewhat sweetned to him by a great Confiscation.

About this time also EDWARD PLANTAGENET was upon a Sonday brought throughout all the principall Streets of London, to be scene of the people. And having passed the view of the Streets, was conducted to PAULS Church, in solempne Procession, where great store of people were assembled. And it was provided also in good fashion, that divers of the Nobility, and others of Quality (especially of those that the King most suspected, and knew the person of PLANTAGENET best) had communication with the young Gentleman by the way, and entartayned him with speech and discourse; which did in effect marre the Pageant in Ireland with the Subiects here, at least with so many, as out of error, and not out of malice, might be mis-led. Neverthelesse, in Ireland (where it was too late to goe backe) it wrought little or no effect. But contrariwise, they turned the Imposture upon the King, and gave out, That the King, to defeat the true Inheritor, and to mocke the World, and blinde the eyes of simple men, had tricked up a Boy in the likenesse of EDWARD PLANTAGENET, and shewed him to the people, not sparing to prophane the Ceremony of a Procession, the more to countenance the Fable.

The Generall-Pardon likewise neere the same time came forth; and the King therewithall omitted no diligence, in giving straight order, for the keeping the Ports; that *Fugitives*, *Male-contents* or suspected *Persons* might not passe over into *Ireland*, and *Flanders*.

Meane while the *Rebels* in *Ireland* had sent privy Messengers both into *England*, and into *Flanders*, who in both places had wrought effects of no small importance. For in *England* they wonne to their Party *JOHN*, Earle of *Lincolne*, sonne of *JOHN DE LA-POLE*, Duke of *Suffolke*, and of *ELIZABETH*, King *EDWARD* the Fourths eldest sister. This Earle was a man of great wit and courage, and had his thoughts highly raised by Hopes and Expectations for a time. For *RICHARD* the third had a Resolution, out of his hatred to both his Brethren, King *EDWARD*, and the Duke of *Clarence*, and their Lines, (having had his hand in both their blouds) to dilable their Issues upon false and incompetent pretexts; the one, of *Attain-dor*; the other, of *Illegitimation*: and to designde this Gentleman (in case himselfe should die without Children) for *Inheritor* of the *Crowne*. Neither was this unknowne to the King, who had secretly an Eye upon him. But the King having tasted of the Envy of the people, for his imprisonment of *EDWARD PLANTAGENET*, was doubtfull to heape up any more disfafts of that kind, by the imprisonment of *DE LA-POLE* also; the rather thinking it Policie to conserve him as a *Corriwallunto* the other. The Earle of *Lincolne* was induced to participate with the Action of *Ireland*, not lightly upon the strength of the Proceedings there, which was but a *Bubble*, but upon Letters from the Lady *MARGARET* of *Burgundy*, in whose succours and declaration for the *Enterprise*, there seemed to be a more solid foundation, both for Reputation

tation and Forces. Neither did the *Earle* refraine the Businesse, for that he knew the pretended P L A N T A G E N E T to be but an *Idoll*. But contrariwise, he was more glad it should be the false P L A N T A G E N E T then the true: because the false being sure to fall away of himselfe, and the true to be made sure of by the King; it might open and pave a faire and prepared way to his owne *Title*. With this Resolution he sayled secretly into *Flanders*; where was a little before arrived the Lord L o v e l, leaving a correspondence here in *England* with Sir T H O M A S B R O U G H T O N, a man of great Power and Dependencies in *Lancashire*. For before this time, when the pretended P L A N T A G E N E T was first received in *Ireland*, secret Messengers had beene also sent to the Lady M A R G A R E T, advertising her what was passed in *Ireland*, imploring Succoures in an Enterprise (as they said) so pious and just, and that God had so miraculously prospered the beginning thereof; and making offer, that all things should be guided by her will and direction, as the *Soveraigne Patronesse* and *Protectresse* of the Enterprise. M A R G A R E T was second fister to King E D W A R D the fourth, and had beene second Wife to C H A R L E S, surnamed the H A R D Y, Duke of *Burgundie*; by whom, having no Children of her owne, she did with singular care and tenderness intend the Education of P H I L I P and M A R G A R E T, Grand-children to her former Husband; which wonne her great love and authority among the *Dutch*. This *Princesse* (having the Spirit of a Man, and Malice of a woman) abounding in *Treasure*, by the greatnessse of her *Dower*, and her provident Government, and being childlesse, and without any neerer Care, made it her *Designe* and Enterprise, to see the *Majestie Royall* of *England* once againe re-placed in her House, and had set up King HENRY as a Marke, at whose

• over-

overthrow all her actions should ayme and shoote ; insomuch as all the *Counells* of his succeeding troubles came chiefly out of that *Quiver*. And shee bare such a mortall hatred to the House of L A N C A S T E R , and personally to the King, as she was no wayes mollified by the *Conjunction* of the Housles in her *Neece's* marriage, but rather hated her *Neece*, as the meanes of the Kings ascent to the *Crowne* , and assurance therein. Wherefore with great violence of affection shee embraced this Overture. And upon Counsaile taken with the *Earle of Lincolne*, and the Lord L O V E L , and some other of the *Party* , it was resolved with all speed, the two *Lords* assisted with a Regiment of two thousand *Almaines*, being choice and Veterane *Bands* under the command of M A R T I N S W A R T (a valiant and experimeted *Captaine*) should passe over into *Ireland* to the new King. Hoping, that when the *Action* should have the face of a received and settled *Regality* (with such a second Person , as the *Earle of Lincolne* , and the *Conjunction* and reputation of foraigne succours) the fame of it would imbolden and prepare all the *Party* of the *Confederates* and *Malecontents* within the Realme of *England* , to give them assistance, when they should come over there. And for the *Person* of the *Counterfeit* , it was agreed, that if all things succeeded well, he should be put down, and the true P L A N T A G E N E T received: Wherein nevertheless the *Earle of Lincolne* had his particular hopes. After they were come into *Ireland* , and that the *Party* tooke courage , by seeing themselves together in a Body , they grew very confident of success , conceiving and discoursing amongst themselves , that they went in upon farre better *Cards* to overthrow King H E N R Y , then King H E N R Y had to overthrow King R I C H A R D . And that if there were not a Sword drawne against them in *Ireland* , it was

was a Signe the Swords in *England* would bee soone sheathed, or beaten downe. And first, for a *Bravery* upon this accession of power , they crowned their new King in the *Cathedall Church of Dublin*; who formerly had beeene but proclaimed onely ; and then sat in *Councell* what should further be done. At which *Councell*, though it were propounded by some, that it were the best way to establish themselves first in *Ireland*, and to make that the Seat of the Warre, and to draw King H E N R Y thither in Person , by whose absence, they thought there would be great alterations and commotions in *England*, yet because the *Kingdome* there was poore, and they should not be able to keepe their *Armie* together , nor pay their *Germane Souldiers*, and for that also the sway of the *Irish-men* and generally of the Men-of-warre, which (as in such cases of Popular tumuls is usuall) did in effect go- verne their Leaders , was eager , and in affection to make their fortunes upon *England*; It was concluded with all possible speed to transport their forces into *England*. The King in the meane time , who at the first when he heard what was done in *Ireland*, though it troubled him , yet thought hee should bee well enough able to scatter the *Irish* as a *Flight of Birds*, and rattle away this *Swarme of Bees*, with their King ; when hee heard afterwards that the Earle of *Lincoln* was embarqued in the Action , and that the Lady M A R G A R E T was declared for it, he apprehended the danger in a true Degree as it was, and saw plainly that his Kingdome must againe be put to the *Stake*, and that he must fight for it. And first, he did conceive , before he understood of the Earle of *Lincolnes* sayling into *Ireland* out of *Flanders*, that he should be assailed both upon the *East-parts* of the Kingdome of *England* by some impression from *Flanders*, and upon the *North-west* out of *Ireland*. And therefore

having

having ordered Musters to bee made in both *Parts*, and having provisionally designed two *Generals*, I A S P E R Earle of *Bedford*, and J O H N Earle of *Oxford*, (meaning himself also to goe in person, where the A ffaires should most require it) and nevertheless not expecting any actuall *Invasion* at that time (the winter being farre off) he took his journey himselfe towards *Suffolke* and *Northfolke*, for the confirming of those parts. And being come to S. *Edmond-bury*, he understood, that T H O M A S, Marquesse *Dorset* (who had beene one of the *Pledges* in *France*) was hasting towards him, to purge himselfe of some Accusations which had beene made against him. But the King, though hee kept an Eare for him, yet was the time so doubtfull, that he sent the *Earle of Oxford* to meet him, and forthwith to carry him to the *Tower*; with a faire Message nevertheless, that hee should beare that disgrace with patience, for that the King meant not his hurt, but onely to preserve him from doing hurt, either to the Kings service, or to himselfe; and that the King should alwayes be able (when he had cleared himselfe) to make him reparation.

From S. *Edmonds-bury* he went to *Norwich*, where he kept his *Christmas*. And from thence he went (in a manner of *Pilgrimage*) to *Walsingham*, where he visited our *Ladyes Church*, famous for *miracles*, and made his Prayers and Vowes for helpe and deliverance. And from thence he returned by *Cambridge* to *London*. Not long after, the *Rebels* with their King (under the Leading of the Earle of *Lincolne*, the Earle of *Kildare*, the Lord *LOVEL*, and Coronell *S W A R T*) landed at *Fouldrey* in *Lancashire*, whither there repaireed to them, Sir T H O M A S *Broughton*, with some small company of *English*. The King by that time (knowing now the Storme would not divide, but fall in one place) had levied *Forces* in good num-

number; And in person (taking with him his two designed *Generals*, the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earle of *Oxford*) was come on his way towards them as farre as *Coventry*, whence he sent forth a troupe of *Light-horsemen* for discovery, and to intercept some straglers of the Enemies, by whom he might the better understand the particulars of their Progresse and purposes, which was accordingly done; though the King otherwise was not without intelligence from *Espials* in the *Camp*.

The Rebels tooke their way towards *Yorke*, without spoylling the *Country*, or any act of Hostility, the better to put themselves into favour of the people, and to personate their *King*: who (no doubt, out of a Princely feeling) was sparing, and compassionate towards his Subjects. But their *Snowball* did not gather as it went. For the people came not in to them: Neither did any rise or declare themselves in other parts of the Kingdome for them, which was caused partly by the good taste that the King had given his People of his *Government*, joyned with the reputation of his *Felicity*, and partly for that it was an odious thing to the people of *England*, to have a King brought in to them upon the shoulders of *Irish* and *Dutch*, of which their Army was in substance compounded. Neither was it a thing done with any great judgement on the Party of the Rebels, for them to take their way towards *Yorke*: Considering that howsoever those parts had formerly been a Nurserie of their friends; yet it was there, where the Lord *L O V E L* had so lately disbanded, and where the Kings presence had a little before qualifid discontents. The Earle of *Lincolne* deceived of his hopes of the Countries concourse unto him (in which case he would have temporized) and seeing the busynesse past *Retraict*, resolved to make on where the King was,

and to give him battaile; and thereupon, marched towards *Newarke*, thinking to have surprized the Towne. But the King was somewhat before this time come to *Nottingham*, where he called a *Councell* of Warre, at which was consulted, whether it were best to protract time, or speedily to set upon the *Rebels*. In which *Councell* the King himselfe (whose continuall vigilancie did sucke in sometimes causelesse suspitions, which few else knew) inclined to the accelerating a *Battaile*. But this was presently put out of doubt, by the great aides that came in to him in the instant of this Consultation, partly upon *Mis-fives*, and partly *Voluntaries* from many parts of the Kingdome.

The principall persons that came then to the Kings aide, were the *Earle of Shrewesbury*, and the Lord S T R A N G E, of the *Nobility*: and of *Knights* and *Gentlemen* to the number of at least threescore and tenne persons, with their *Companies*, making in the whole, at the least six thousand fighting men, besides the *Forces* that were with the King before. Whereupon the King, finding his Army so bravely re-enforced, and a great alacrity in all his men to fight, was confirmed in his former resolution, and marched speedily, so as hee put himselfe betweene the Enemis *Campe* and *Newarke*; being loth their Army should get the commodity of that Towne. The *Earle* nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a litle Village called *Stoke*, and there encamped that night, upon the Brow or hanging of a hill. The King the next day presented him Battaille upon the *Plaine*, the fields there being open and champion. The *Earle* couragiously came downe and joyned Battaille with him. Concerning which Battaille, the relations that are left unto us are so naked and negligent (though it be an action of so recent

recent memory) as they rather declared the Successe of the day , then the manner of the fight. They say, that the King divided his Army into three *Battailes*, whereof the *vant-guard* only well strengthened with wings, came to fight. That the *Fight* was fierce and obstinate, and lasted three houres , before the victory inclined either way ; save that Judgement might be made, by that the Kings *Vant-guard* of it selfe maintained fight against the whole *Power* of the Enemies, (the other two *Battailes* remaining out of action) what the successe was like to bee in the end. That M A R T I N S W A R T with his *Germanes* performed bravely ; and so did those few *English* that were on that side, neither did the *Irish* faile in courage or fiercenesse, but being almost naked men, only armed with *Darts* and *Skeines* , it was rather an *Execution* , then a fight upon them ; insomuch as the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and appalement to the rest ; That there dyed upon the place all the *Chiefetaines*; That is, the *Earle of Lincolne*, the *Earle of Kildare*, F R A N C I S Lord L O V E L , M A R T I N S W A R T , and Sir T H O M A S B R O U G H - T O N ; all making good the fight without any ground given. Onely of the Lord L o v e l there went a report, that he fled and swame over *Trent* on horsebacke , but could not recover the further side, by reason of the steepenesse of the Banke , and so was drowned in the *River*. But another report leaves him not there , but that hee lived long after in a Cave or Vault. The number that was slaine in the field, was of the *Enemies* part, foure thousand at the least; and of the *Kings* part , one halfe of his *Vant-guard*, besides many hurt , but none of name. There were taken prisoners amongst others, the *Counterfeit PLANTAGENET* (now L A M B E R T S I M N E L L againe) and the crafty *Priest* his *Tutor*. For L A M B E R T , the King

would not take hislife, both out of Magnanimitie, taking him but as an *Image of Wax*, that others had tempered and moulded ; and likewise out of wisdome , thinking that if he suffered death , he would bee forgotten too soone ; but being kept alive , he would be a continuall *Spectacle* , and a kind of remedie against the like *Inchantments of People*, in time to come. For which cause hee was taken into service in his *Court* to a base office in his *Kitchin* ; so that (in a kinde of *Mattacina* of humane fortune) Hee turned a *Broach*, that had worne a *Crown* : Whereas Fortune commonly doth not bring in a *Comedy* or *Farce* after a *Tragedie*. And afterwards hee was preferred to bee one of the Kings *Falconers*. As to the *Priest*, he was committed *Close prisoner*, aud heard of no more, the King loving to seale up his owne dangers.

After the *Battaile* , the King went to *Lincolne*, where hee caused *Supplications* and *Thanksgivings* to be made for his Deliverance and Victory. And that his Devotions might goe round in Circle , he sent his *Banner* to bee offered to our Lady of *Walsingham*, where before he made his *Vows*. And thus delivered of this so strang an *Engine* and new *Invention* of Fortune, he returned to his former confidence of minde, thinning now, that all his misfortunes had come at once. But it fell out unto him according to the *Speech* of the *Common people* in the beginning of his reigne , that said ; *It was a token he shoulde reigne in labour, because his reigne began with a sicknesse of Sweat*. But howsoever the King thought himselfe now in a *Haven*, yet such was his wisdome , as his *Confidence* did seldome darke[n] his *Fore-sight* , especially in things neere hand. And therefore awakened by so fresh, and unexpected dangers , he entred into due consideration, aswell how to weed out the *Partakers* of the former *Rebellion* , as to kill the *Seeds* of the like in time to come :

and

and withall to take away all shelters and harbours for discontented Persons , where they might hatch and foster *Rebellions* , which afterwards might gather strength and motion. And first, hee did yet againe make a *Progresse* from *Lincolne* to the *Northerne Parts*, though it were indeed rather an *Itinerary Circuit* of Justice, then a *Progresse*. For all along as he went, with much severity and strict inquisition , partly by Martiall Law , and partly by Commission, were punished, the *Adherents*, and *Ayders* of the late *Rebels* : Not all by death , (for the Field had drawne much blood) but by *Fines* and *Ransomes* which spared *Life*, and raised Treasure. Amongst other Crimes of this nature, there was diligent inquirie made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour , a little before the Field fought , *That the Rebels had the day; and that the Kings Armie was overthronne, and the King fled*. Whereby it was supposed that many Succours, which otherwise would have come unto the King , were cunningly put off, and kept backe: Which *Charge* and *Accusation*, though it had some ground ; yet it was industriously embraced and put on by divers , who having beeene in themselves not the best affected to the Kings part , nor forward to come to his aid , were glad to apprehend this colour , to cover their neglect and coldnesse , under the pretence of such discouragements. Which cunning nevertheless, the King would not understand, though he lodged it , and noted it in some particulars; as his manner was.

But for the extirpating of the Roots and causes of the like *Commotions* in time to come , the King began to finde where his shooe did wring him , and that it was his depressing of the House of *Yorke* , that did rancle and fester the affections of his people. And therefore being now too wise to disdaine perils any longer , and willing to give some contentment in
• that

that kind (at least in Ceremony) he resolved at last to proceed to the *Coronation* of his *Queene*. And therefore at his comming to *London*, where he entered in state, and in a kinde of *Triumph*, and celebrated his *Victory*, with two dayes of Devotion, (for the first day hee repaired to *Pauls*, and had the *Hymne of Te Deum* sung, and the morrow after he went in *Procession*, and heard the Sermon at the *Crosse*) the *Queene* was with great solemnity Crowned at *Westminster*, the five and twentieth of *November*, in the third yeare of his reigne, which was about two yeeres after the n arriage; *Like an old Christning, that had stayed long for Godfathers*. Which strange and unusuall distance of time, made it subject to every mans note, that it was an Act against his stomacke, and put upon him by necessity and reason of *State*. Soone after, to shew that it was now faire weather againe, and that the imprisonment of *THOMAS Marquesse Dorset*, was rather upon suspicion of the Time, then of the man, hee the said *Marquesse* was set at liberty without examination, or other circumstance. At that time also the King sent an *Ambassador* unto *Pope INNOCENT*, signifying unto him this his Marriage, and that now (like another *AENEAS*) hee had passed through the flouds of his former troubles and travailles, and was arrived unto a fasse *Haven*: and thanking his *Holinesse*, that he had honoured the Celebration of his Marriage with the presence of his *Ambassador*; and offering both his *Person* and the forces of his *Kingdome* upon all occasions to doe him service.

The *Ambassador*, making his Oration to the *Pope*, in the presence of the *Cardinals*, did so magnifie the *King* and *Queene*, as was enough to glut the Hearers. But then he did againe so extoll and deifie the *Pope*, as made all that he had said in praise of his *Master* and

Mistresse

Mistresse seeme temperate and passable. But he was very honourably entertained, and extreinely much made on by the *Pope*. Who knowing himselfe to bee Lazie and unprofitable to the *Christian World*, was wonderfully glad to heare that there were such *Echoes* of him sounding in remote parts. Hee obtained also of the *Pope* a very just and honorable *Bull*, qualifying the *Priviledges of Sanctuary* (wherewith the king had beene extreamely gauled) in three points.

This first, that if any *Sanctuary man* did by night, or otherw^ele, get out of *Sanctuary* privily, and commit mischiefe and trespass, and then come in againe, he should lose the benefit of *Sanctuarie* for ever after. The second, that howsoever the *Person* of the *Sanctuary man* was protected from his Creditors, yet his Goods out of *Sanctuarie* should not. The third, that if any tooke *Sanctuary* for case of Treason, the King might appoint him keepers to looke to him in *Sanctuarie*.

The King also for the better securing of his estate, against mutinous and malecontented Subjects (wherof he saw the Realme was full) who might have their refuge into *Scotland*, which was not under key, as the *Ports* were; For that cause, rather then for any doubt of Hostility from those parts, before his comming to *London* (when he was at *Newcastle*) had sent a solemne Ambassage unto JAMES the third, *King of Scotland*, to treat and conclude a peace with him. The Ambassadors were RICHARD FOXE Bishop of Excester, and Sir RICHARD EDGECOMBE Comptroller of the Kings House, who were honourably received and entertained there. But the *King of Scotland* labouring of the same disease that KING HENRY did (though more mortall, as afterwards appeared) that is, *Discontented Subjects*, apt to rise, and raise Tumult, although in

in his owne affection hec did much desire to make a Peace with the King ; Yet finding his Nobles averse, and not daring to displease them , concluded onely a Truce for seven yeares ; giving neverthelesse promise in private ; that it should bee renewed from time to time, during the two Kings lives.

Hitherto the King had beeene exercised in settling his affaires at home. But about this time brake forth an occasion that drew him to looke abroad , and to hearken to forraine businesse. C H A R L E S the eighth the French King , by the vertue and good fortune of his two immediate Predecessors, C H A R L E S the seventh his *Grand-father*, and L E W E S the eleventh his Father , receiyed the Kingdome of *France* in more flourishing and spread Estate, than it had been of many yeares before ; being redintegrate in those princi-pall *Membres*, which anciently had beeene portions of the *Crowne of France* ; and were after dissevered, so as they remained onely in *Homage* , and not in *Sovereignty* (being governed by absolute Princes of their owne) *Angeou*, *Normandy*, *Provence* and *Burgundie*, There remained onle *Brittaine* to be reunited , and so the *Monarchie of France* to be reduced to the ancien-Termes and Bounds.

King C H A R L E S was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase ; and reannex that *Duchie*. Which his ambition was a wise and well weighed Ambition ; not like unto the ambitions of his succeeding enterprizes of *Italy*. For at that time being new-ly come to the *Crowne* , he was somewhat guided by his Fathers *Counsels* (*Counsels*, not *Counsellors*) for his Father was his owne *Counsell* , and had few able men about him. And that King (he knew well) had ever distasted the designes of *Italy* , and in particular had an eye upon *Brittaine*. There were many circum-
stances

stances that did feed the ambition of C H A R L E S, with pregnant and apparant hopes of Successe. The Duke of Brittaine old, and entred into a *Lethargie*, and served with *Mercenary Counsellors*, father of two only daughters, the one sicke and not like to continue. King C H A R L E S himselfe in the flower of his age, and the Subjects of France at that time well trained for Warre, both for Leaders and Souldiers; men of service being not yet worne out, since the warres of L E W I S against *Burgundy*. He found himselfe also in peace with all his *Neighbour-Princes*. As for those that might oppose to his enterprise; M A X I - M I L I A N King of *Romans*, his Rivall in the same desires, (as well for the *Duchy*, as the Daughter) feeble in meanes; and King H E N R Y of *England* aswell somewhat obnoxious to him for his favours and benefits, as busied in his particular troubles at home. There was also a faire and specious occasion offered him to hide his ambition, and to justifie his warring upon *Brittaine*, for that the Duke had received, and succoured L E W I S Duke of *Orleance*, and other of the French Nobility, which had taken Armes against their King. Wherefore King C H A R L E S being resolved upon that Warre, knew well he could not receive any opposition so potent, as if King H E N R Y should either upon *Police of State*, in preventing the growing greatnessse of *France*; or upon gratitude unto the Duke of *Brittaine*, for his former favours, in the time of his distresse, espouse that quarrell, and declare himselfe in aid of the Duke. Therefore he no sooner heard that King H E N R Y was setled by his victory, but forthwith he sent *Ambassadours* unto him, to pray his assistance, or at the least that hee would stand neutrall. Which *Ambassadours* found the King at *Leicester*, and delivered their *Ambassage* to this effect. They first imparted unto the King the successe that

their *Master* had had a little before against MAXIMILI-
L I A N , in recovery of certaine Townes from him :
which was done in a kinde of privacie , and inward-
nesse towards the King ; and if the *French-king* did
not esteeme him for an outward or formall *Confede-*
rate, but as one that had part in his affections and for-
tunes , and with whom he took pleasure to communi-
cate his businesse. After this *Complement*, and some
gratulation for the Kings victory , they fell to their
errand ; declaring to the *King*, that their *Master* was
enforced to enter into a just and necessary Warre
with the *Duke of Brittaine*, for that hee had received
and succoured those that were *Traitors*, and Declared
Enemies unto his *Person* and *State*. That they were
no meane , distressed , and calamitous *Persons* that
fled to him for refuge , but of so great quality , as it
was apparent that they came not thither to protect
their owne fortune , but to infest and invade his ; the
Head of them being the *Duke of Orleance*, the first
Prince of the blood, and the second Person of *France*.
That therefore, rightly to understand it, it was rather
on their *Masters* part a *Defensive* Warre , then an *Of-*
fensive ; as that, that could not bee omitted or for-
borne , if hee tendred the conservation of his owne
Estate ; and that it was not the first *Blow* that made
the Warre invasive, (for that no wise Prince would
stay for) but the first *Provocation* , or at least the first
Preparation. Nay that this Warre was rather a *Su-*
ppression of Rebels , then a warre with a just Enemie;
where the case is ; That his Subjects , *Traitors*, are re-
ceived by the *Duke of Brittaine* his *Homager*. That
King H E N R Y knew well what went upon it in ex-
ample , if Neighbour *Princes* should patronize and
comfort *Rebels* , against the Law of Nations and of
Leagues. Nevertheless that their *Master* was not ig-
norant , that the *King* had beene beholding to the
Duke

Duke of Britaine in his adversity ; as on the other side , they knew he would not forget also the readiness of their *King* , in ayding him when the Duke of *Brittaine*, or his mercenary *Councillors* failed him, and would have betrayed him ; And that there was a great difference betweene the courtesies received from their *Master* , and the Duke of *Brittaine* ; for that the Dukes might have ends of utility and Bargaine; whereas their *Masters* could not have proceeded but out of entire *Affection*. For that, if it had been measured by a politicke line, it had been better for his affaires , that a *Tarant* should have reigned in *England*, troubled and hated, then such a Prince, whose vertues could not faile to make him great and potent , whensoever he was come to be Master of his affaires. But howsoever it stood for the point of obligation, which the *King* might owe to the *Duke of Brittaine*, yet their *Master* was well assured , it would not divert King HENRY of *England* from doing that, that was just , nor ever embarke him in so ill grounded a quarrell. Therefore , since this Warre which their master was now to make, was but to deliver himselfe from imminent dangers , their *King* hoped the *King* would shew the like affection to the conservation of their *Masters* estate, as their *Master* had (when time was) shewed to the Kings acquisition of his kingdome. At the least, that according to the inclination which the *King* had ever professed of Peace, he would looke on , and stand *Neutrall* ; for that their *Master* could not with reason pressle him to undertake part in the Warre , being so newly setled and recovered from intestine seditions. But touching the *Mysterie* of reannexing of the *Duchy* of *Brittaine* to the *Crowne of France*, either by warre, or by marriage with the Daughter of *Brittaine*; the *Ambassadors* bare aloofe from it, as from a *Rocke*, knowing that it made most against them. And therefore by all

meanes declined any mention thereof , but contrariwise interlaced in their conference with the King, the assured purpose of their *Master* , to match with the Daughter of M A X I M I L I A N; And entertained the King also with some wandring Discourses of their Kings purpose, to recover by Armes his right to the Kingdome of Naples, by an expedition in Person ; All to remove the King from all jealousie of any *Designe*, in these hither Part upon *Brittaine*, otherwise then for quenching of the fire , which he feared might be kindled in his owne estate.

The King after advice taken with his *Councell*, made answer to the *Ambassadors*. And first returned their *Complement*, shewing he was right glad of the *French* Kings reception of those Townes from M A X I M I L I A N. Then he familiarly related some particular passages of his owne adventures and victory passed. As to the businesse of *Brittaine* , the King answered in few words ; That the *French* King and the Duke of *Brittaine*, were the two persons to whom he was most obliged of all men ; and that hee should thinke himselfe very happy , if things should goe so betweene them , as he should not be able to acquite himselfe in gratitude towards them both ; and that there was no meanes for him as a *Christian* King and a Common friend to them, to satisfie all obligations both to God and Man , but to offer himselfe for a *Mediator* of an *Accord* and *Peace* betweene them; by which course he doubted not but their Kings estate, and honour both, would be preferv'd with more *Safety* and lesse *Envy* then by a Warre, and that hee would spare no cost or paines, no if it were *To goe on Pilgrimage*, for so good an effect ; And concluded, that in this great *Affaire*, which he tooke so much to heart , he would expresse himselfe more fully by an *Ambassage*, which he would speedily dispatch unto the *French* King for that purpose.

pose. And in this sort the French *Ambassadors* were dismissed ; The King avoyding to understand any thing touching the re-annexing of *Brittaine*, as the *Ambassadors* had avoided to mention it ; save that he gave a little touch of it in the word, *Envie*. And so it was , that the King was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised , as not to perceive the intention of the *French*, for the investing himselfe of *Brittaine*. But first he was utterly unwilling (howsoever he gave out) to enter into Warre with *France*. A Fame of a Warre he liked well, but not an *Atchivement* ; for the one hee thought would make him *Richer* , and the other *Poorer* : and he was possessed with many secret feares, touching his owne people , which he was therefore loth to arme, and put weapons into their hands. Yet notwithstanding (as a prudent and courageous *Prince*) he was not so averse from a Warre, but that he was resolued to choose it, rather then to have *Brittaine* carried by *France* , being so great and opulent a *Duchie*, and situate so opportunely to annoy *England*, either for *Coast*, or *Trade*. But the Kings hopes were, that partly by negligence , commonly imputed to the *French* (especially in the *Court* of a young King) and partly by the native power of *Brittaine* it selfe , which was not small ; but chiefly in respect of the great Party, that the *Duke* of *Orleance* had in the Kingdome of *France*; and thereby meanes to stirre up *Civill* troubles, to divert the *French*-king from the enterprise of *Brittaine*: And lastly, in regard of the power of *M A X I M I L I A N*, who was Corrival to the *French* King in that *pursuit*, the Enterprize would either bow to a *peace*, or break in it selfe. In all which, the King measured and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared. He sent therefore forthwith to the *French* King, *C H R I S T O P H E R U R S W I C K E*, his *Chaplaine*, a person by him much trusted and employed : choosing him the rather, be-

cause

cause he was a *Church-man*, as best sorting with an *Ambassie of Pacification*: and giving him also a *Commission*, That if the *French King* consented to treat, hee should thence repaire to the *Duke of Brittaine*, and ripen the *Treaty* on both parts. *URSWIKE* made declaration to the *French King*, much to the purpose of the Kings answer to the *French Ambassadors* here; instilling also tenderly some overture of receiving to grace the *Duke of Orleance*, and some tasted of *Conditions of Accord*. But the *French King* on the other side proceeded not sincerely, but with a great deale of art and dissimulation, in this *Treaty*; having for his end to gaine time, and so put off the *English Succours*, under hope of *Peace*, till he had got good footing in *Brittaine*, by force of *Armes*. Wherefore he answered the *Ambassador*, That hee would put himselfe into the Kings hands, and make him *Arbiter* of the *Peace*: and willingly consent, that the *Ambassador* shoule straightwayes passe into *Brittaine*, to signify this his consent, and to know the Dukes minde likewise; well fore-seeing, that the *Duke of Orleance*, by whom the *Duke of Brittaine* was wholly led, taking himselfe to be upon termes irreconcileable with him, would admit of no *Treaty of Peace*. Whereby hee should in one, both generally abroad veyle over his Ambition, and winne the reputation of just and moderate proceedings; and should withall endear himselfe in the Affections of the King of *England*, as one, that had committed all to his Will: Nay, and (which was yet more fine) make faith in him, That although he went on with the Warre, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffeenesse of the other party to accept of *Peace*: and so the *King* should take no umbrage of his arming and prosecution; but the *Treaty* to be kept on foot, to the very last instant, till he were *Master of the Feild*.

Which

Which grounds being by the *French King* wisely laid, all things fell out as he expected. For when the *English Ambassador* came to the Court of *Brittaine*, the *Duke* was then scarcely perfect in his memory, and all things were directed by the *Duke of Orleance*; who gave audience to the *Chaplaine URSWICK*, and upon his *Ambassage* delivered, made answer in somewhat high termes: That the *Duke of Brittaine* having been an *Host*, and a gind of Parent or Foster-father to the King, in his tendernesle of age, and weakenesse of fortune, did looke for at this time from King HENRY (the renowned King of *England*) rather brave troupes for his Succours, then a vaine *Treaty of Peace*. And if the King could forget the good Offices of the *Duke* done unto him aforetime; yet he knew well, he would in his wisdome consider of the future, how much it imported his owne safety and reputation, both in forraigne parts, and with his own people, not to suffer *Brittaine* (the old *confederates of England*) to be swallowed up by *France*, and so many good *Ports*, and strong *Townes* upon the *Coast*, be in the command of so potent a Neighbor-King, and so ancient an Enemy. And therfore humbly desired the *King* to think of this businesse as his own; and therewith brake off, and denied any further conference for *Treaty*.

URSWICK returned first to the *French King*, and related to him what had passed. Who finding things to sort to his desire, tooke hold of them, and said; That the *Ambassador* might perceive now, that which he for his part, partly, imagined before; That considering in what hands the *Duke of Brittaine* was, there would be no *Peace*, but by a mixt *Treaty* of force and perswasion. And therefore he would goe on with the one, and desired the *King* not to desist from the other. But for his owne part, he did faithfully promise, to be still in the Kings power, to rule • him

him in the matter of Peace. This was accordingly represented unto the King by U R S W I C K E at his returne , and in such a fashion , as if the *Treaty* were in no sort desperate, but rather staited for a better houre, till the *Hammer* had wrought , and beat the *Partie of Brittaine* more pliant. Whereupon there passed continually *Packets* and *Dispatches* betweene the two Kings, from the *One* out of *desire* , and from the other out of *dissimulation* , about the negotiation of Peace. The *French King* meane while invaded *Brittaine* with great forces, and distressed the City of *Nantes* with a strait siege, and (as one, who though hee had no great Judgement , yet had that , that hee could dissemble home) the more he did urge the prosecution of the *Warre*, the more he did at the same time , urge the solicitation of the *Peace*. Insomuch as during the siege of *Nantes* , after many Letters and particular messages, the better to maintaine his dissimulation , and to refresh the *Treaty*; he sent B E R N A R D D A U B I G - N E Y (a person of good quality) to the King , earnestly to desire him , to make an end of the busynesse howsoever.

The King was no lesse ready to revive and quicken the *Treaty*; And thereupon sent three *Commissioners* , the *Abbot of Abbington* , Sir R I C H A R D T U N - S T A L L , and C H A P L E I N E U R S W I C K formerly employed , to doe their utmost endevours , to manage the *Treaty* roundly and strongly.

About this time the Lord WOODVILE, (Uncle to the Queen) a valiant gentleman, and desirous of honor, sued to the King, that he might raise some *Power of Voluntaries* under-hand , and without licence or passport (wherein the King might any wayes appeare) goe to the aide of the *Duke of Brittaine*. The King denied his request , (or at least seemed so to doe) and layed strait Commandement upon him , that hee should

should not stirre, for that the *King* thought his honour would suffer therein, during a *Treaty*, to better a Party. Nevertheless this Lord (either being unruly, or out of conceipt that the *King* would not inwardly dislike that, which he would not openly avow) failed secretly over into the Isle of *Wight*, whereof he was *Governour*, and levied a faire *Troupe* of foure hundred men, and with them passed over into *Brittaine*, and joyned himselfe with the *Dukes* forces. The Newes whereof when it came to the *French Court*, put divers *Young bloods* into such a fury, as the *English Ambassadors* were not without perill to be outraged. But the *French King* both to preserve the Priviledge of *Ambassadors*, and being conſcious to himſelfe that in the busynesse of Peace, hee himſelfe was the greater diſlembler of the two, forbade all injuries of fact or word, against their persons, or Followers. And presently came an *Agent* from the *King*, to purge himſelfe touching the Lord *W O O D V I L E S* going over, ſuing for a principall argument, to demonstrate that it was without his privity, for that the *Troupes* were ſo ſmall, as neither had the *Face* of a ſuccour by authority; nor could uouch advance the *Brittaines affaires*. To which message, althoſh the *French King* gave no full credit, yet he made faire weather with the *King*, and ſeemed ſatisfied. Soone after the *English Ambassadors* returned, having two of them beene likewife with the *Duke of Brittaine*, and found things in no other termes, then they were before. Upon their return, they informed the *King* of the ſtate of the affaires, and how farre the *French King* was from any true meaning of Peace; and therefore he was now to advise of ſome other course. Neither was the *King* himſelfe lead all this while with credulity meerely, as was generally ſuppoſed: But his Error was not ſo muchi facility of beleefe, as an ill measuring of the forces of the other Party.

For (as was partly touched before) the King had cast the busynesse thus with himselfe. He took it for granted in his owne judgement , that the Warre of *Brittaine*, in respect of the strength of the *Townes*, and of the *Party*, could not speedily come to a *Period*. For he conceived that the *Counsels* of a warre , that was undertaken by the *French-king* , then chidlesse, against an *Heire-apparent* of *France* , would bee very faint and slow. And besides, that it was not possible, but that the state of *France* should be imbroiled with some troubles and alterations in favour of the *Duke of Orleance*. He conceived likewise , that **M A X I M I L I A N**, King of the *Romans*, was a Prinec warlike and potent; who (he made account) would give succours to the *Brittaines* roundly. So then judging it would be a worke of *Time*, he laid his plot, how hee might best make use of that *Time*, for his own affaires. Wherein first he thought to make his vantage upon his *Parliament*; knowing that they being affectionate unto the quarrell of *Brittaine* , would give treasure largely. Which treasure , as a noise of warre might draw forth ; so a peace succeeding might cofer up. And because he knew his people were hot upon the busynesse , he chose rather to seeme to bee deceived, and lulled asleepe by the *French* , then to bee backward in himselfe ; considering his *Subjects* were not so fully capable of the reasons of *State* , which made him hold backe. Wherfore to all these purposes he saw no other expedient , then to set and keep on foot a continuall *Treaty of Peace* ; laying it downe, and taking it up againe , as the occurrence required. Besides, he had in consideration the point of Honour in bearing the blessed person of a *Pacificator*. Hee thought likewise to make use of the Envy , that the *French King* met with, by occasion of this warre of *Brittaine* , in strengthening himselfe with new alliances,

ces; as namely that of F E R D I N A N D O of *Spaine*, with whom he had ever a consent even in nature and customes; and likewise with MAXIMILIAN, who was particularly interessed. So that in substance he promised himselfe Money, Honour, Friends, and Peace in the end. But those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts; for that great affaires are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges, or points of wit. The King was likewise deceived in his two main grounds. For although he had reason to conceive, that the Councell of *France* would be wary to put the King into a Warre against the *Heire-apparent of France*; yet he did not consider, that CHARLES was not guided by any of the principall of the *Bloud or Nobility*, but by meane Men, who would make it their *Master-peece*, of Credit and favour, to give venturous Counsels, which no great or wise Man durst or would. And for MAXIMILIAN, he was thought then a *Greater-matter* then hee was; his unstable and necessitous Courses being not then knowne.

After Consultation with the *Ambassadours*, who brought him no other newes, then he expected before (though he would not seem to know it till then) he presently summoned his *Parliament*, and in open *Parliament* propounded the cause of *Brittaine* to both *Houses*, by his *Chancellor MORTON Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*, who spake to this effect.

MY Lords and Masters; The Kings Grace our Soveraigne Lord, hath commanded mee to declare unto you the causes that have moved him at this time to summon this his *Parliament*; Whicb I shall doe in few words,

craving pardon of his Grace, and you all, if I per-
forme it not as I would.

His Grace doth first of all let you know, that
he retaineth in thankefull memory the love and
loyaltie shewed to him by you, at your last Mee-
ting; in Establishment of his royaltie; freeing
and discharging of his partakers, and confiscation
of his Traitors and Rebels: more then which
could not come from Subjects to their Soveraigne,
in one action. This bee taketh so well at your
hands, as he hath made it a Resolution to himselfe
to communicate with so loving and well approved
Subjects, in all Affaires that are of publike nature,
at home or abroad.

Two Therefore are the causes of your present
assembling: the one, a forraigne Businesse; the
other, matter of government at home.

The French King (as no doubt yee have
heard) maketh at this present hot Warre upon
the Duke of Brittaine. His Armie is now be-
fore Nantes, and boldeth it straitly besieged, be-
ing the principall Citty (if not in Ceremonie
and Prebeminence; yet in Strength and
Wealth) of that Duchie. Yee may guesse at
bis Hopes, by his attempting of the hardest part
of the Warre first. The cause of this Warre
be knoweth best. He alleageth the entertaining
and succouring of the Duke of Orleance, and
some

some other French Lords, whom the King taketh for his Enemies. Others divine of other Matters. Both parts have by their Ambassadors divers times prayed the Kings Aides; The French King, Aides or Neutrality; the Brittons, Aides simply; for so their case requireth. The King, as a Christian Prince, and blessed Sonne of the Holy Church, hath offered himselfe as a Mediator, to treat a Peace betweene them. The French King yeeldeth to treat, but will not stay the prosecution of the Warre. The Brittons, that desire Peace most, hearken to it least; not upon confidence or stiffe-nesse, but upon distrust of true meaning, seeing the Warre goes on. So as the King, after as much paines and care to effect a Peace, as ever he tooke in any Busynesse, not being able to remove the Prosecution on the one side, nor the Distrust on the other, caused by that Prosecution, hath let fall the Treaty; not repenting of it, but desparing of it now, as not likely to succeed. Therefore by this Narrative you now understand the state of the Question, whereupon the King prayeth your advice: which is no other, but whether bee shall enter into an auxiliarie and defensive Warre for the Brittons against France.

And the better to open your understandings
in

*in this Affaire, the King hath commanded mee
to say somewhat to you from him , of the Persons
that doe intervene in this Businesse ; and some-
what of the Consequence thereof , as it hath re-
lation to this Kingdome ; and somewhat of the
Example of it in generall : making neverthelesse
no Conclusion or Judgement of any Point , untill
his Grace hath received your faithfull and poli-
tique advices.*

*First, for the King our Soveraigne himselfe ,
who is the principall Person you are to eye in this
Businesse ; his Grace doth professe , that he truly
and constantly desirereth to reigne in Peace . But
his Grace saith , bee will neither buy Peace with
Dishonour , nor take it up at interest of Danger
to ensue ; but shall thinke it a good Change , if it
pleased God to change the inward Troubles and
Seditions , wherewith he hath beene hitherto ex-
ercised , into an honourable Forraigne Warre .
And for the other two Persons in this Action ,
the French King , and the Duke of Britaine ,
his Grace doth declare unto you , that they be the
Men , unto whom he is of all other Friends and
Allies most bounden : the one having held over
him his band of Protection from the Tyrant : the
Other having reacht forth unto him his band
of helpe , for the recovery of his Kingdome .
So that his affection toward them in his natu-
rall*

rall Person, is upon equall termes. And whereas you may have heard, that his Grace was enforced to flie out of Brittaine into France, for doubts of being betrayed; his Grace would not in any sort have that reflect upon the Duke of Brittaine, in defacement of his former benefits: for that bee is tbroughly informed, that it was but the practice of some corrupt Persons about him, during the time of his sicknesse, altogether without his consent or privity.

But howsoever these things doe interesse his Grace in his particular, yet he knoweth well that the higher Bond that tietb him to procure by all meanes the safety and welfare of his loving Subjects doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations of Gratitude, otherwise then thus: that if his Grace be forced to make a Warre, he doe it without passion, or ambition.

For the consequence of this Action towards this Kingdome, it is much as the French Kings intention is. For if it be no more, but to range his Subjects to reason, who beare themselves stout upon the strength of the Duke of Brittaine, it is nothing to us. But if it be in the French Kings purpose, or if it should not be in his purpose, yet if it shall follow all one, as if it were sought, that the French King shall make a Province of Brittaine, and joyne it to the Crowne

Crowne of France: then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England, as well in the increasement of the greatnessse of France, by the addition of such a Countrey, that stretcheth his Boundes unto our Seas, as in depriving this Nation, and leaving it so naked of so firme and assured Confederates, as the Brittons have alwayes beeene. For then it will come to passe, that whereas not long since, this Realme was mightie upon the Continent, first in Territorie, and after in Alliance, in respect of Burgundy and Brittaine, which were Confederates indeed, but dependant Confederates; now the one being already cast, partly into the greatnessse of France, and partly into that of Austria, the other is like wholly to bee cast into the greatnessse of France, and this Island shall remaine confined in effect within the salt Waters, and girt about with the Coast-Countries of two mighty Monarchs.

For the Example, it resteth likewise upon the same Question, upon the French Kings intent. For if Brittaine bee caried and swallowed up by France, as the world abroad (apt to impute and construe the Actions of Princes to Ambition) conceive it will; then it is an Example very dangerous and universall, that the lesser Neighbour Estate should bee devoured of the greater. For this may bee the case of Scotland towards

towards England ; of Portugall , towards Spaine ; of the smaller Estates of Italie, towards the greater ; and so of Germany ; or as if some of you of the Commons might not live and dwell safely , besides some of these great Lords. And the bringing in of this Example, will be chiefly laid to the Kings charge, as to him that was most interessed and most able to forbid it. But then on the other side , there is so faire a Pretext on the French Kings Part (and yet Pretext is never wanting to power) in regard the danger imminent to his owne Estate is such , as may make this Enterprise seeme rather a work of Necessity then of Ambition , as doth in reason correct the Danger of the Example For that the Example of that which is done in a mans owne defence, cannot be dangerous; because it is in another's power to avoid it. But in all this businesse , the King remits himselfe to your grave and mature advice, whereupon he purposeth to relye.

This was the effect of the Lord Chancellors Speech touching the Cause of Brittaine : For the King had commanded him to carry it so , as to affect the Parliament towards the Businesse ; but without engaging the King in any expresse declaration.

The Chancellor went on :

FOR that which may concerne the Governe-
ment at home, the King hath commanded
me to say unto you; That he thinketh there was
never any King (for the small time that bee
hath reigned) had greater and juster cause of
the two contrarie Passions of Joy and Sorrow,
then his Grace hath. Joy, in respect of the rare
and visible Favours of Almighty GOD in gir-
ting the Imperiall Sword upon his side, and assi-
sting the same his Sword against all his Enemies;
and likewise in blessing him with so many good
and loving Servants and Subjects, which have
never fayled to give him faithfull Counsell, rea-
dy Obedience, and couragious Defence. Sor-
row, for that it hath not pleased God to suffer
him to sheathe his Sword (as he greatly desired
otherwise then for Administration of Justice)
but that he hath beene forced to draw it so oft,
to cut off Trayterous and disloyall Subjects,
whom (it seemes) God hath left (a few amongst
many good) as the Canaanites among the
People of Israel, to bee thornes in their sides,
to tempt and try them; though the end hath been
awyses (Gods Name bee blessed therefore)
that the destruction hath fallen upon their owne
heads.

Wherfore his Grace saith; That bee seeth,
that it is not the Bloud spilt in the Field, that
will

will save the Bloud in the Cittie; nor the Marshals Sword, that will set this Kingdome in perfect Peace: But that the true way is, to stop the Seeds of Sedition and Rebellion in their beginnings; and for that purpose to devise, confirme, and quicken good and holesome Lawes, against Riots, and unlawfull Assemblies of People, and all Combinations and Confederacies of them, by Liveryes, Tokens, and other Badges of factious Dependance; that the Peace of the Land may by these Ordinances, as by Barres of Iron, be soundly bound in and strengthened, and all Force both in Court, Countrey, and private Houses, be supprest. The care hereof, which so much concerneth your selves, and which the nature of the Times doth instantly call for, his Grace commends to your Wisdomes.

And because it is the Kings desire, that this Peace, wherein he hopeth to governe and mainaine you, doe not beare onely unto you Leaves for you to sit under the shade of them in safetie; but also should beare you Fruit of Riches, Wealth and Plenty: Therefore his Grace prayes you, to take into consideration matter of Trade, as also the Manufactures of the Kingdome, and to represse the bastard and barren Imployment of Moneies, to Usury and unlawfull Exchanges, that they may be (as their natu-

rall use is) turned upon Commerce, and lawfull and Royall Trading. And likewise, that Our People be set on worke in Arts and Handycrafts; that the Realme may subsist more of it selfe; that Idlenesse be avoided, and the drayning out of our Treasure, for forraine Manufactures, stopped. But you are not to rest here onely, but to provide further, that whatsoever Merchandize shall be brought in from beyond the Seas, may bee imployed upon the Commodityes of this Land; whereby the Kingdomes stocke of Treasure may bee sure to be kept from being diminished, by any over-trading of the Forrainer.

And lastly, because the King is well assured, that you would not have him poore, that wishes you rich; he doubteth not, but that you will have care, as well to mainetaine his Revenues, of Customes, and all other Natures, as also to supply him with your loving Aydes, if the case shall so require. The rather; for that you know the King is a good Husband, and but a Steward in effect for the Publike; and that what comes from you is but as Moysture drawne from the Earth, which gathers into a Cloud, and falls backe upon the Earth againe. And you know well, how the Kingdomes about you grow more and more in Greatnesse, and the Times are stirring; and therefore not fit to finde the

King

*King with an empty Purse. More I have
not to say to you; and wish, that what hath been
said, had beene better exprest: But that your
Wisedomes and good Affections will supply.
GOD blesse your Doings.*

IT was no hard matter to dispose and affect the Parliament in this busynesse; aswell in respect of the Emulation betweene the Nations, and the Envy at the late growtheth of the French Monarchy; as in regard of the Danger, to suffer the French to make their approaches upon England, by obtayning so goodly a maritime Province, full of Sea-Townes, and Havens, that might doe mischiefe to the English, either by invasion or by interruption of Traffique. The Parliament was also moved with the point of Oppression; for although the French seemed to speake reason, yet Arguments are ever with multitudes too weake for suspitions. Wherefore they did advise the King roundly to embrace the Brittons quarrell, and to send them speedie aydes, and with much alacritie and forwardnesse granted to the King a great rate of Subsidie, in contemplation of these aydes. But the King both to keepe a decencie towards the French King, to whom he profest himselfe to bee obliged, and indeede desirous rather to shew Warre, then to make it; sent new solemne Ambassadors to intimate unto him, the Decree of his Estates, and to iterate his motion, that the French would desist from Hostility; or if Warre must follow, to desire him to take it in good part, if at the motion of his people, who were sensible of the cause of the Brittons as their ancient Friends, and Confederates, hee did send them succours;

cours ; with protestation nevertheless , that to save all Treatyes and Lawes of Friendship , hee had limited his Force , to proceed in ayde of the Brittons, but in no wise to warre upon the French, otherwise then as they maintained the possession of Brittaine. But before this formall Ambassage arrived, the Party of the Duke had received a great blow , and grew to manifest declination. For neere the Town of Saint Alban in Brittaine , a Battaille had been given, where the Brittons were overthowne , and the Duke of Orleance , and the Prince of Orange taken Prisoners , there being slaine on the Brittons part six thousand Men , and amongst them the Lord W O O D V I L E , and almost all his Souldiers , valiantly fighting. And of the French part one thousand two hundred , with their Leader , J A M E S G A L E O T , a great Commander.

When the news of this Battaille came over into England, it was time for the King (who now had no subterfuge to continue further Treaty , and saw before his Eyes, that Brittaine went so speedily for lost, contrary to his hopes , knowing also that with his People and Forreiners both , he sustained no small Envy and disreputation for his former delayes) to dispatch with all possible speed his succour into Brittaine ; which he did under the conduct of R O B E R T Lord B R O O K E , to the number of eight thousand choise Men , and well armed ; who having a faire winde, in few hours landed in Brittaine , and joyned themselves forthwith to those Briton Forces , that remained after the Defeat , and marched straight on to find the Enemy , and incamped fast by them. The French wisely husbanding the possession of a Victory , and well acquainted with the courage of the English, especially when they are fresh , kept themselves within their Trenches , being strongly lodged, and resolved not to give battaile.

But

But meane while, to harrasse and weary the *English*, they did upon all advantages set upon them with their *Light-horse*; wherein neverthelesse they received commonly losse, especially by meanes of the *English-Archers*.

But upon these atchievements F R A N C I S *Duke of Brittaine* deceased; an accident that the King might easily have foreseen, and ought to have reckoned upon, and provided for, but that the Point of *Reputation*, when newes first came of the *Battaile* lost (that somewhat must be done) did overbear the *Reason of Warre*.

After the *Dukes* decease, the principall Persons of *Brittaine*, partly bought, partly through faction, put all things into confusion; so as the *English* not finding *Head or Body* with whom to joyn their Forces, and being in jealousie of *Friends*, as well as in danger of *Enemies*, and the Winter begun, returned home five moneths after their landing. So the *Battaile of Saint Alban*, the death of the *Duke*, and the retire of the *English* succours were (after some time) the causes of the losse of that *Duchie*; which action some accounted as a blemish of the Kings Judgement; but most, but as the misfortune of his times.

But howsoever the temporary Fruit of the *Parliament* in their ayde and advice given for *Brittaine*, tooke not, nor prospered not; yet the lasting Fruit of *Parliament*, which is good and wholsome *Lawes*, did prosper, and doth yet continue to this day. For according to the Lord *Chancellors* admonition, there were that *Parliament* divers excellent Lawes ordained, concerning the Points which the King recommended.

First, the authority of the *Star-Chamber*, which before subsisted by the ancient *Common-Lawes* of the *Realme*, was confirmed in certaine Cases by *Act of Par-*

Parliament. This Court is one of the sageſt and nobleſt Institutions of this Kingdome. For in the distribution of Courts of Ordinary Justice (besides the High Court of Parliament) in which distribution the Kings-Bench holdeth the Pleas of the Crowne, the Common-Place, Pleas-Civill, the Exchequer Pleas concerning the Kings Revenue, and the Chancery the pretorian power for mitigating the Rigour of Law, in case of extremity, by the conscience of a good man; there was nevertheless alwayes reserved a high and preheminent power to the Kings Councell, in Causes that might in example, or consequence, concern the ſtate of the Common-wealtheſt, which if they were Crimall, the Councell uſed to ſit in the Chamber, called the Star-Chamber; if Civill, in the White-chamber, or White-hall. And as the Chancery had the Pretorian power for Equity, ſo the Star-chamber had the Censorian power for Offences, under the degree of Capitall. This Court of Star-chamber is compounded of good Elements; for it conſifteth of four kindes of Persons: Councillors, Peeres, Prelates, and chief-Judges. It diſcerneth alſo principally of four kindes of Caufes; Forces, Frauds, Crimes various of Stellionate, and the Inchoations or middle acts towards Crimes Capitall, or hainous, not actually committed or perpetrated. But that which was principally aimed at by this Act was Force, and the two chiefe Supports of Force, Combination of multitudes, and Maintenance or Headſhip of great Persons.

From the generall peace of the Country, the Kings care went on to the peace of the Kings House, and the ſecurity of his great Officers and Councillors. But this Law was ſomewhat of a ſtrange composition and temper; That if any of the Kings ſervants under the degree of a Lord, doe conſpire the death of any of the Kings Councell, or Lord of the Realm, it is made Capitall. This Law was thought to be procured by the Lord Chan-

Chancellor, who being a sterne and haughty man , and finding he had some mortall Enemies in Court, provided for his owne safety ; drowning the envy of it in a generall Law, by communicating the priviledge with all other Councillors and Peeres, and yet not daring to extend it further, then to the Kings servants in *Check-rowle* , lest it should have beene too harsh to the Gentlemen , and other Commons of the Kingdome ; who might have thought their ancient Liberty , and the clemency of the Lawes of England invaded, *If the will in any case of Felony should be made the deed.* And yet the reason which the Act yeeldeth (that is to say, *That he that conspireth the death of Councillors may be thought indirectly, and by a meane, to conspire the death of the King himselfe*) is indifferent to all Subjects, as well as to Servants in Court. But it seemeth this sufficed to serve the Lord Chancellors turne at this time. But yet he liued to need a Generall Law , for that hee grew afterwards as odious to the Country , as hee was then to the Court.

From the peace of the Kings House , the Kings care extended to the peace of Private Houses and Families. For there was an excellent Morall Law inoulded thus ; The taking and carrying away of Women forcibly, and against their will (except Female-Wards and Bond-women) was made Capitall. The Parliament wisely and justly conceiving , that the obtaining of Women by force into Possession (howsoever afterwards Assent might follow by Allurements) was but a Rape drawne forth in length , because the first Force drew on all the rest.

. There was made also another Law for Peace in generall, and repressing of Murthers and Man-slaughters , and was in amendment of the Common Lawes of the Realme , being this : That whereas by the Common Law, the Kings-suit in case of Homicide, did expect The

yeere and the day, allowed to the *Parties Suit* by way of *Appeale*; and that it was found by experience, that the *Party* was many times compounded with; and many times wearied with the *Suit*, so that in the end such *Suit* was let fall, and by that time the matter was in a manner forgotten, and thereby *Prosecution* at the *Kings suit by Indictment*(which is ever best, *Flagrante crimine*) neglected; it was ordained, That the *Suit by Indictment* might be taken as well at any time within the *yeere and the day*, as after, not prejudicing neverthelesse the *Parties suit*.

The King began also then, as well in *Wisdom* as in *Justice* to pare a little the *Priviledge of Clergie*, ordaining, *That Clarkes convict should be burned in the hand*; both because they might taste of some corporall punishment, and that they might carry a *Brand* of infamy. But for this good Acts sake, the King himself was after branded by *PERKINS Proclamation*, for an execrable breaker of the Rites of *Holy Church*.

Another *Law* was made for the better Peace of the *Country*; by which *Law* the Kings Officers and Farmers were to forfeit their Places and Holds, in case of unlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in *Routs* and unlawfull Assemblies.

These were the *Laws* that were made for repressing of Force, which those times did chiefly require: and were so prudently framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times, and so continue to this day.

There were also made good and politicke *Lawes* that Parliament against *Vsury*, which is the *Bastard use* of Money; And against unlawfull *Chievances* and *Exchanges*, which is *Bastard Vsury*; And also for the security of the *Kings Customes*; And for the imployment of the *Procedures* of Forraine Commodities, brought in by *Merchant-strangers*, upon the Native Commodities of the *Realme*; Together with some other *Laws* of lesse importance.

But

But howsoever the Lawes made in that *Parliament* did beare good and holsome Fruit ; yet the *Subsidie* granted at the same time , bare a Fruit, that proved harsh and bitter. All was inned at last into the Kings Barne ; but it was after a *Storme*. For when the Commissioners entred into the Taxation of the Subsidy in *Yorkeſhire*, and the *Bifhopricke of Duresme* ; the people upon a ſudaine grew into great mutiny , and ſaid openly, that they had endured of late yeares a thouſand miseries, and neither could nor would pay the Subſidy. This (no doubt) proceeded not ſimply of any preſent neceſſity , but much by reaſon of the old humoure of thoſe Countries , where the memory of King RICHARD was ſo ſtrong, that it lies like *Lees* in the bottome of mens hearts ; and if the *Veffell* was but ſtirred, it would come up. And(no doubt) it was partly alſo by the iſtigation of ſome factious *Malecontents* , that bare principall ſtroke amoungſt them. Hereupon the *Commissioners* being ſomewhat aſtoniſhed, deferred the matter unto the *Earle of Northumberland*, who was the principall man of Authority in thoſe Parts. The *Earle* forthwith wrote unto the Court, ſignifying to the King plainly enough in what flame he found the people of thoſe Countries , and praying the Kings direcſion. The King wrote backe peremptorily , That he would not have one penny abated , of that which had beene granted to him by *Parliament* , both because it might encourage other Countries to pray the like Release or Mitigation, and chiefly , because he would never endure, that the base *Multitude* ſhould frustrate the Authority of the *Parliament* , wherein their *Votes* and *Conſents* were concluded.Upon this diſpatch from Court , the *Earle* assembled the principall *Justices* and *Free-holders* of the Countrey ; and ſpeaking to them in that imperious Language wherein the King had written to him,

which needed not (save that an *Harsh businesse* was unfortunately fallen into the hands of a Harsh-man) did not onely irritate the People, but make them conceive, by the stoutnesse and hautinesse of delivery of the Kings Errand ; that himselfe was the Author or principall Perswader of that Counsell. Whereupon the meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assaying the *Earle* in his House, slew him, and divers of his servants. And rested not there, but creating for their Leader Sir JOHN E G R E M O N D, a factious person, and one that had of a long time borne an ill *Talent* towards the King ; and being animated also by a base Fellow, called JOHN A C H A M B E R, a very *Bouefeu*, who bare much sway amongst the vulgar and popular, entred into open *Rebellion*, and gave out in flat termes that they would goe against King HENRY, and fight with him for the maintenance of their *Liber-ties*.

When the King was advertised of this new *Insurrecion* (being almost a *Fever*, that tooke him every yeere) after his manner little troubled therewith, he sent THOMAS Earle of Surrey (whom he had a little before not onely released out of the Tower, and pardoned, but also received to speciall favour) with a competent Power against the *Rebels* ; who fought with the principall Band of them, and defeated them, and tooke alive JOHN A C H A M B E R, their firebrand. As for Sir JOHN E G R E M O N D; he fled into Flanders, to the Lady MARGARET of Burgundie ; whose Palace was the *Sanctuary* and Receptacle of all Traitors agaist the King. JOHN A C H A M B E R was executed at *Tooke*, in great state ; for he was hanged upon a Gibbet raised a Stage higher in the midst of a square gallowes, as a Traitor paramount ; And a number of his men that were his chiefe Complices, were hanged upon the lower Story round about

about him; and the rest were generally pardoned. Neither did the King himselfe omit his custome, to be first or second in all his warlike Exploits; making good his Word, which was usuall with him when he heard of *Rebels*; that *He desired but to see them*. For immediatly after he had sent downe the Earle of Surrey, he marched towards them himselfe in person. And although in his journey he heard news of the Victory, yet hee went on as farre as *Yorke*, to pacifie and settle those Countries. And that done returned to *London*, leaving the Earle of Surrey for his *Lieutenant* in the *Northern* parts, and Sir R I C H A R D T U N S T A L L for his principall *Commissioner*, to levy the *Subsidie*, whereof he did not remit a *Denier*.

About the same time that the King lost so good a Servant, as the Earle of Northumberland, he lost likewise a faithfull friend and Allie of J A M E S the third, King of *Scotland*, by a miserable disaster. For this unfortunate Prince, after a long smother of discontent, and hatred of many of his *Nobility and People*, breaking forth at times into seditions and alterations of Court, was at last distressed by them, having taken Armes, and surprised the person of Prince J A M E S his sonne, partly by force, partly by threats that they would otherwise deliver up the Kingdome to the King of England, to shaddow thier Rebellion, and to bee the titular and painted Head of those Armes. Whereupon the King (finding himselfe too weak) fought unto King H E N R Y, as also unto the *Pope*, and the King of France, to compose those troubles, betweene him and his Subjects. The King accordingly interposed their Mediation in a round and Prince-ly manner: Not only by way of request and perswasion, but also by way of protestation of menace; declaring, that they thought it to be the common Cause of all Kings, *If Subjects should be suffered to give Lawes unto*

unto their Soveraigne; and that they would accordingly resent it, and revenge it. But the Rebels that had shaken off the greater Yoke of Obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser Tye of Respect. And Fury prevailing above Feare, made answer, That there was no talking of Peace, except the King would resigne his Croxne. Whereupon (Treaty of Accord taking no place) it came to a Battaile, at Bannocks Bourne bn Strivelin. In which Battaile the King transported with wrath and just indignation, in consideratly fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up to him, was (notwithstanding the contrary expresse and straight commandement of the Prince his sonne) slaine in the Pursuit, being fled to a Mill, scituate in the field, where the Battaile was fought.

As for the Popes Ambassie, which was sent by A D R I A N D E C A S T E L L O an Italian Legate (and perhaps as those times were might have prevailed more) it came too late for the Ambassie, but not for the Ambassador. For passing through England, and being honourably entertained, and received of King H E N R Y; (who ever applied himselfe with much respect to the Sea of Rome) he fell into great grace with the King, and great familiarity and friendship with M O R T O N the Chancellor. In so much as the King taking a liking to him, and finding him to his minde, preferred him to the Bishopricke of Hereford, and afterwards to that of Bath and Wels, and employed him in many of his affaires of State, that had relation to Rome. He was a man of great learning, wisedome, and dexterity in busynesse of State; and having not long after ascended to the degree of Cardinall, payd the King large tribute of his gratitude, in diligent and judicious advertisement of the occurrents of Italy. Nevertheless in the end of his time, hee was parta-

partaker of the conspiracie , which *Cardinall A L P H O N S O P E T R U C C I*, and some other *Cardinals* had plotted against the life of *Pope LEO*. And this offence in it selfe so hainous , was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof , which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the *Papacy*. And in this height of impiety there wanted not an inter-mixture of levity and folly ; for that (as was generally believed) hee was animated to expect the *Papacy* , by a fatall mockerie, the prediction of a *South-sayer* , which was ; *That one shoulde succeed Pope LEO, whose name shoulde bee A D R I A N, an aged man of meane birth, and of great learning and wisdome*. By which Character, and figure , he tooke himselfe to be described, though it were fulfilled of *A D R I A N the Flemming, sonne of a Dutch Brewer, Cardinall of Tortosa, and Preceptor unto C H A R L E S the Fist* , the same that not changing his *Christen-name* , was afterward called *A D R I A N the Sixt*.

But these things happened in the yeere following, which was the fist of this King. But in the end of the fourth yeere the King had called againe his *Parliament*, not as it seemeth for any particular occasion of State. But the former *Parliament* being ended somewhat sodainely , in regard of the preparation for *Britaine* , the King thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good *Lawes*, which evermore was his Retribution for Treasure. And finding by the Insurrection in the *North* , there was discontentment abroad, in respect of the *Subsidie* , he thought it good to give his Subjects yet further contentment , and comfort in that kinde. Certainly his times for good *Common wealths Lawes* did excell. So as he may justly be celebrated for the best *Law-giver* to this Nation, after King *E D W A R D the first*. For his *Lawes* (who so markes them well) are deepe , and not vul-

gar;

gar : not made upon the Spurre of a particular Occasion for the Present, but out of Providence of the *Future*, to make the Estate of his People still more and more happy ; after the manner of the *Legislators* in ancient and Heroicall Times.

First therefore he made a *Law*, suitable to his own A&ts and Times. For as himselfe had in his Person and Marriage made a finall Concord, in the great Suit and Title for the *Crowne*; so by this *Law* he settled the like Peace and Quiet in the private Possessions of the Subjects. Ordaining, *That Fines thence-forth should be finall, to conclude all Strangers Rights*; and that upon *Fines* levied, and solemnly proclaimed, the Subject should have his time of Watch for five yeeres after his Title accrued ; which if hee fore-passed, his Right should be bound for ever after ; with some exception nevertheless, of *Minors*, *Married-women*, and such incompetent Persons.

This *Statute* did in effect but restore an ancient Statute of the Realme, which was it selfe also made but in affirmance of the *Common-Law*. The alteration had beeene by a *Statute*, commonly called the *Statute of Non-claim*e, made in the time of E D W A R D the Third. And surely this *Law* was a kind of *Prognosticke* of the good Peace, which since his time hath (for the most part) continued in this Kingdome, untill this day. For *Statutes of Non-claim*e are fit for times of warre, when mens heads are troubled, that they cannot intend their Estate ; But *Statutes*, that quiet *Possessions*, are fittest for Times of Peace, to extinguish Suits and Contentions, which is one of the *Banes* of Peace.

Another *Statute* was made of singular *Policy*, for the Population apparently, and (if it be throughly considered) for the *Souldiery*, and *Militar Forces* of the *Realme*.

Inclo-

Inclosures at that time began to be more frequent, whereby Arable Land (which could not be manured without people and Families) was turned into Pasture, which was easily rid by a few *Heards-men*; and Tenancies for *Yeares*, *Lives*, and *At Will* (whereupon much of the *Yeomanry* lived) were turned in-Demesnes. This bred a decay of People, and (by consequence) a decay of *Townes*, *Churches*, *Tithes*, and the like. The King likewise knew full well, and in no wise forgot, that there ensued withal upon this a decay and diminution of *Subsidy* and *Taxes*; for the more Gentlemen, ever the lower booke of *Subsidies*. In reme-dying of this inconvenience, the Kings Wisdome was admirable, and the *Parliaments* at that time. *Inclosures* they would not forbid, for that had beeene to forbid the improvement of the *Patrimonie* of the Kingdome; nor *Tillage* they would not compell, for that was to strive with Nature and Utility. But they tooke a course to take away depopulating *Inclosures*, and depopulating *Pasturage*, and yet not by that name, or by any Imperious expresse *Prohibition*, but by consequence. The *Ordinance* was, *That all Houses of Husbandry, that were used with twenty Acres of Ground, and upwards, should bee maintained and kept up for ever; together with a competent Proportion of Land to be used and occupied with them;* and in no wise to bee severed from them, as by another *Statute*, made afterwards in his Successors time, was more fully declared. This upon Forfeiture to be taken; not by way of Popular *Action*, but by seizure of the Land it selfe, by the King and Lords of the *Fee*, as to halfe the Profits, till the Houses and Lands were restored. By this meanes the Houses being kept up, did of necessity inforce a *Dweller*; and the proportion of Land for Occupation being kept up, did of necessity inforce that *Dweller*, not to be a Begger or *Cottager*, but a man

of some substance, that might keepe Hinds and Servants, and set the Plough on going. This did wonderfully concerne the *Might* and *Manner-hood* of the Kingdome, to have Fermes, as it were of a *Standard* sufficient to maintaine an able Body out of Penury, and did in effect amortize a great part of the Lands of the Kingdome unto the Hold and Occupation of the *Yeomanry* or *Middle people*, of a condition betweene *Gentlemen* and *Cottagers* or *Peasants*. Now, how much this did advance the *Militar power* of the Kingdome, is apparent by the true *Principles* of Warre, and the examples of other Kingdomes. For it hath beene held by the generall Opinion of men of best Judgement in the warres (howsoever some few have varied, and that it may receive some distinction of Case) that the principall strength of an Army consisteth in the *Infantry* or *Foot*. And to make good *Infantry*, it requireth men bred, not in a servile or indigent fashion, but in some free and plentifull manner. Therefore if a State runne most to *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, and that the *Husband-men* and *Plough-men* be but as their work-folkes and Labouurers, or else meere *Cottagers* (which are but *Housed-Beggars*) you may have a good *Cavallery*, but never good stable Bands of *Foot*, like to *Coppice-Woods*, that if you leave in them *Staddles* too thicke, they will runne to Bushes and Briars, and have little cleane Underwood. And this is to be seene in *France*, and *Italy*, and some other parts abroad, where in effect all is *Noblesse*, or *Pesantry*, I speake of people out of Townes, and no middle People; and therefore no good Forces of *Foot*: Insomuch, as they are informed to employ Mercenary Bands, of *Switzers* and the like, for their *Battailions of Foot*: Whereby also it comes to passe, that those *Nations* have much People, and few *Souldiers*. Whereas the King saw, that contrariwise it

it would follow, that *England*, though much lesse in Territory, yet should have infinitly more *Souldiours* of their native Forces, than those other Nations have. Thus did the King secretly sow *Hidraes* teeth, whereupon (according to the Poets fiction) should rise up *Armed men* for the service of the Kingdome.

The King also (having care to make his Realme potent, as well by *Sea* as by *Land*) for the better maintenance of the Navy, ordained; *That wines and woads from the parts of Gascoigne and Languedocke, should not be brought but in English bottomes*; Bowing the ancient Policy of this Estate, from consideration of *Plenty*, to consideration of *Power*. For that almost all the ancient Statutes incite by all meanes *Merchant-Strangers*, to bring in all sorts of Commodities; having for end *Cheapnesse*, and not looking to the point of State concerning the *Navall-power*.

The King also made a Statute in that Parliament Monitory and Minatory, towards *Justices of Peace*, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them, first to their *Fellow Justices*, then to the *Justices of Assise*, then to the *King or Chancellor*; and that a *Proclamation*, which hee had published of that Tenor, should bee read in open *Sessions* foure times a yeere, to keep them awake. Meaning also to have his lawes executed, and thereby to reape either *Obedience* or *Forfeitures*; (wherein towards his latter times he did decline too much to the left hand) he did ordaine remedy against the practice that was growne in use, to stop and dampe *Informations* upon *Penall Lawes*, by procuring *Informations* by collusion to be put in by the Confederates of the Delinquents, to be faintly prosecuted, and let fall at pleasure, and pleading them in Barre of the *Informations*, which were prosecuted with effect.

He made also *Lawes* for the correction of the *Mint*,

and counterfaiting of forreine *Coine* currant. And that no payment in *Gold* should bee made to any *Merchant-stranger*, the better to keep Treasure within the *Realme*, for that *Gold* was the metall that lay in least roome.

He made also *Statutes* for the maintenance of *Draperie*, and the keeping of *Wools* within the *Realme*; and not only $\text{f}\ddot{\text{e}}$, but for stinting, and limiting the prices of *Cloth*, one for the *Finer*, and another for the *Courser* sort. Which I note, both because it was a rare thing to set prices by *Statute*, especially upon our Home-Commodities; and because of the wise *Modele* of the *A&t*, not prescribing Prices, but stinting them not to exceed a rate, that the *Clothier* might drape accordingly as he might affoord.

Divers other good *Statutes* were made that *Parliament*, but these were the principall. And here I doe desire those, into whose hands this worke shall fall, that they do take in good part my long insisting upon the *Laws* that were made in this Kings reigne; Whereof I have these reasons: Both because it was the preheminent vertue and merit of this King, to whose memory I doe honour; and because it hath some correspondence to my Person; but chiefly, because (in my judgment) it is some defect even in the best writers of *Historie*, that they doe not often enough summarily deliver and set downe the most memorable *Laws*, that passed in the times whereof they write, being indeed the principall *A&ts* of Peace. For though they may bee had in *Originall Bookes of Law* themselves; yet that informeth not the judgment of *Kings* and *Councillors*, and *Persons of Estate*, so well as to see them described, and entred in the *Table* and *Pourtrait* of the Times.

About the same time, the King had a *Loane* from the *City of Foure thousand pounds*; which was double

to

to that they lent before , and was duely and orderly payd back at the day , as the former likewise had beene ; The King ever choosing rather to borrow too soone, then to pay too late, and so keeping up his Credit.

Neither had the King yet cast off his cares and hopes touching *Britaine* , but thought to master the occasion by Policy , though his Armes had beene unfortunate, and to bereave the *French King* of the fruit of his *Victory*. The summe of his designe was , to encourage *M A X I M I L I A N* to goe on with his suit, for the marriage of *A N N E* , the heire of *Britaine*, and to aide him to the consummation thereof. But the affaires of *M A X I M I L I A N* were at that time in great trouble and combustion , by a *Rebellion* of his Subiects in *Flanders* ; especially those of *Burges* and *Gaunt* , whereof the Towne of *Burges* (at such time as *M A X I M I L I A N* was there in person) had sodainly armed in tumult , and slaine some of his principall Officers , and taken himselfe prisoner , and held him in durance , till they had enforced him , and some of his Councillors, to take a solemne oath, to pardon all their offences , and never to question and revenge the same in time to come. Nevertheless *F R E D E R I C K E* the *Emperour* would not suffer this reproach and indignity offered to his sonne to passe , but made sharpe warres upon *Flanders* , to reclaine and chaste the *Rebels*. But the Lord *R A V E N S T E I N*, a principall person about *M A X I M I L I A N*, and one that had taken the oath of *Abolition* with his Master , pretending the Religion thereof, but indeed upon private ambition, and (as it was thought) instigated and corrupted from *France*, forsooke the *Emperour* and *M A X I M I L I A N* his Lord , and made himself an Head of the popular Party, and seized upon the Townes of *Ipre* and *Sluce*, with both the Castles ; And forthwith

• fent

fent to the Lord C O R D E S , Gouvernour of *Picardy* under the *French King*, to desire aide , and to move him, that he on the behalfe of the *French King* would be *Protector* of the united Towns , and by force of Armes reduce the rest. The Lord C O R D E S was ready to embrace the occasion , which was partly of his owne setting , and sent forthwith greater *Forces*, then it had beeene possible for him to raise on the so-daine , if he had not looked for such a summons before , in aide of the Lord R A V E N S T E I N , and the *Flemmings* , with instructions to invest the Townes betweene *France* and *Burges*. The *French Forces* besieged a little Towne called *Dixmme* , where part of the *Flemmish Forces* joyned with them. While they lay at this siege , the *King of England* , upon pretence of the safety of the English Pale about *Calice* , but in truth being loth that MAXIMILIAN should become contemptible , and thereby bee shaken off by the States of *Britaine* about this marriage , sent over the Lord M O R L E Y with a thousand men unto the Lord D A U B I G N Y , then Deputy of *Calice* , with secret instructions to aide MAXIMILIAN , and to raise the siege of *Dixmme*. The Lord D A U B I G N Y (giving it out that all was for the strengthning of the *English Marches*) drew out of the *Garrisons* , of *Calice* , *Hammes* , and *Guines* , to the number of a thousand Men more. So that with the fresh Succours that came under the *Conduct* of the Lord M O R L E Y , they made up to the number of two thousand , or better. Which *Forces* joyning with some Companies of *Almaines* , put themselves into *Dixmme* , not perceived by the Enemies ; and passing through the Towne with some reenforcement (from the *Forces* that were in the Towne) assailed the Enemies Campe , negligently guarded , as being out of feare ; where there was a bloody fight , in which the *English* and their *Partakers* ob-

obtained the victory , and flew to the number of eight thousand Men, with the losse on the English part of a hundred or thereabouts ; amongst whom was the Lord M O R L E Y . They tooke also their great Ordnance , with much rich spoiles , which they carried to *Newport*, whence the Lord D A U B I G N Y returned to Calice, leaving the hurt Men , and some other Voluntaries in *Newport*. But the Lord C O R D E S being at *Ipre* with a great power of Men, thinking to recover the losse and disgrace of the fight at *Dixmee*, came presently on , and sate downe before *Newport* and besieged it ; and after some dayes siege, he resol- ved to try the fortune of an *Affault* : Which he did one day , and succeded therein so farre , that he had taken the principall Tower and Fort in that City, and planted upon it the *French* Banner. Whence never- thelesse they were presently beaten forth by the *Eng- lish* , by the helpe of some fresh Succours of Archers arriving by good fortune(at the instant)in the Haven of *Newport* ; Whereupon the Lord C O R D E S dis- couraged, and measuring the new Succours (which were small) by the Successse (which was great)levied his Siege. By this meanes , matters grew more exas- perate betweene the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for that in the Warre of *Flanders* , the auxili- ary Forces of *French* and *English* were much blouded one against another. Which Bloud rank- led the more , by the vaine words of the Lord C O R D E S , that declared himselfe an open Ene- my of the English , beyond that that appertained to the present Service ; making it a common by- word of his , *That bee could bee content to lye in Hell seven yeares, so bee might winne Calice from the Eng- lish.*

The King having thus upheld the Reputation of M A X I M I L I A N , advised him now to preffe on his
Mar-

Marriage with *Britaine* to a conclusion. Which *M A X I M I L I A N* accordingly did, and so farre forth prevailed both with the young *Lady*, and with the principall persons about her, as the Marriage was consummate by *Proxie*, with a *Ceremonie* at that time in these Parts new. For she was not only publikely contracted, but stated as a *Bride*, and solemnly Bedded; and after she was laid, there came in *M A X I M I L I A N S Ambassadour* with letters of *Procuration*, and in the presence of sundry Noble Personages, Men and Women, put his Legge (script naked to the Knee) betweene the Espousall Sheets; to the end, that that *Ceremonie* might be thought to amount to a *Consummation*, and actuall Knowledge. This done, *Maximilian* (whose property was to leave things then, when they were almost come to perfection, and to end them by imagination; like ill Archers, that draw not their Arrows up to the Head: and who might as easily have bedded the *Lady* himselfe, as to have made a *Play* and *Disguise* of it) thinking now all assured, neglected for a time his further Proceeding, and intended his Warres. Meane while, the *French King* (consulting with his *Divines*, and finding that this pretended *Consummation* was rather an *Invention* of Court, then any wayes valide by the Lawes of the Church) went more really to worke, and by secret Instruments and cunning Agents, as well *Matrons* about the young *Lady*, as *Counsellors*, first sought to remove the point of *Religion* and *Honour* out of the minde of the *Lady* her selfe, wherein there was a double labour. For *Maximilian* was not onely contracted unto the *Lady*, but *Maximilians* daughter was likewise contracted to King *CHARLES*. So as the *Marriage* halsted upon both feet, and was not cleare on either side: But for the Contract with King *CHARLES*, the Exception lay plaine and faire; for that *Maximilians*

L I A N S daughter was under yeeres of *Consent*, and so not bound by Law, but a power of Disagreement left to either part. But for the *Contract* made by MAXIMILIAN with the *Lady* her selfe, they were harder driven: having nothing to alledge, but that it was done without the consent of her *Souveraigne Lord*, King CHARLES, whose *Ward* and *Client* she was, and Hee to her in place of a Father; and therefore it was void, and of no force, for want of such *Consent*. Which defect (they said) though it would not evacuate a *Marriage*, after *Cohabitation*, and *Aetnall Consummation*, yet it was enough to make void a *Contract*. For as for a pretended *Consummation*, they made sport with it, and said: *That it was an argument, that MAXIMILIAN was a Widdower, and a cold Wooer, that could content himselfe to be a Bridegrome by Deputy, and would not make a little Journey, to put all out of question.* So that the young *Lady*, wrought upon by these Reasons, finely instilled by such as the French King (who spared for no Rewards or Promises) had made on his side; and allured likewise by the present Glory and Greatnesse of King CHARLES, (being also a young King, and a *Bachelor*) and loth to make her Countrey the Seat of a long and miserable Warre; secretly yeelded to accept of King CHARLES. But during this secret *Treaty* with the *Lady*, the better to save it from Blasts of Opposition and Interruption, King CHARLES resorting to his wonted Arts, and thinking to carry the *Marriage*, as hee had carried the Warres, by entertaining the King of England in vaine belief, sent a solemne *Ambassage* by FRANCIS Lord of Luximburge, CHARLES MARIGNIEN and ROBERT GAGUEN, Generall of the *Order of the Bonnes Hommes of the Trinity*, to treat Peace and League with the King; accoupling it with an *Article* in nature of a *Request*, that the

French King might with the Kings good will (according unto his right of *Seigniorie* and *Tutelage*) dispose of the Marriage of the young *Duchesse of Britaine*, as hee should thinke good ; offering by a Judiciall proceeding to make void the *Marriage* of *M A X I M I L I A N* by Proxie. Also all this while the better to amuse the world , hee did continue in his Court and custodie the Daughter of *M A X I M I L I A N*, who formerly had beene sent unto him , to bee bred and educated in *France* ; not dismissing or renvoying her, but contrariwise professing and giving out strongly, that he meant to proceed with that Match. And that for the *Duchesse of Britaine*, he desired onely to preserve his right of *Seigniory* , and to give her in Marriage to some such *Allye* , as might depend upon him.

When the three Commissioners came to the Court of *England* ; they delivered their *Ambassage* unto the King, who remitted them to his *Councell* ; where some dayes after they had Audience , and made their Proposition by the *Prior* of the *Trinity* (who though he were third in place , yet was held the best Speaker of them) to this effect.

MY Lords , the King our Master , the greatest and mightiest King that raigned in *France* since *CHARLES the Great* (whose Name be beareth) hath neverthelesse thought it no disparagement to his Greatnesse , at this time to propound a *Peace* , yea , and to pray a *Peace* with the King of *England*. For which purpose bee hath sent us his Commissioners instructed and enabled with full and ample power ,

to

to treat and conclude ; giving us further in charge , to open in some other businesse the secrets of his owne intentions . These be indeed the precious Love-tokens betweene great Kings , to communicate one with another the true state of their affaires , and to passe by nice Points of Honour , which ought not to give Law unto Affection . This I doe assure your Lordships ; It is not possible for you to imagine the true and cordiall Love , that the King our Master beareth to your Soveraigne , except you were neer him , as we are . He useth his Name with so great respect ; he remembreth their first acquaintance at Paris with so great contentment ; nay , bee never speakes of him , but that presently he fals into discourse of the miseries of great Kings , in that they cannot converse with their Equalls , but with Servants . This affection to your Kings Person and Vertues , G O D bath put into the Heart of our Master , no doubt for the good of Christendome , and for purposes yet unknowne to us all . For other Root it cannot have , since it was the same to the Earle of Richmond , that it is now to the King of England . This is therefore the first motive that makes our King to desire Peace , and League with your Soveraigne : Good affection , and somewhat that he findes in his owne Heart . This affection is also armed

with reason of Estate. For our King doth in all candour and frankenesse of dealing open himselfe unto you ; that having an honourable , yea , and a holy Purpose, to make a Voyage and Warre in remote Parts , he considereth that it will be of no small effect , in point of Reputation to his enterprise , if it be knowne abroad , that he is in good peace with all his Neighbour Princes , and specially with the King of England, whom for good causes he esteemeth most.

But now (my Lord) give me leave to use a few words to remove all scruples and misse-understandings , betweene your Soveraigne and ours, concerning some late Actions ; which if they be not cleared , may perhaps binder this Peace. To the end , that for matters past , neither King may conceive unkindnesse of other , nor thinke the other conceiveth unkindnesse of him. The late Actions are two ; That of Brittaine , and that of Flanders. In both which it is true, that the Subjects swords of both Kings , have incountried and stricken , and the wyes and Inclinations also of the two King , in respect of their Confederates and Allies , have severed.

For that of Brittaine ; The King your Soveraigne knoweth best what hath passed. It was a Warre of necessity on our Masters part. And though the Motives of it were sharpe and pi-

quant

quant as could bee , yet did he make that Warre rather with an Olive-branch , then a Laurel-Branch in his Hand , more desiring Peace then Victory. Besides , from time to time he sent (as it were) Blank-papers to your King , to write the conditions of Peace. For though both his Honour and Safety went upon it , yet he thought neither of them too precious , to put into the King of Englands hands . Neither doth your King on the other side make any unfriendly interpretation , of your Kings sending of succours to the Duke of Brittaine ; for the King knoweth well , that many things must be done of Kings for satisfaction of their People , and it is not hard to discern what is a Kings owne. But this matter of Brittaine is now (by the Act of God) ended and passed ; and (as the King hopeth) like the way a of Ship in the Sea , without leaving any impression in either of the Kings mindes ; as bee is sure for his part it hath not done in his.

For the Action of Flanders ; As the former of Brittaine was a Warre of necessity , so this was a Warre of Justice ; which with a good King is of equall necessity , with danger of Estate , for else bee should leave to be a Kings. The Subject of Burgundie are Subjects in Chiefe to the Crown of France , and their Duke the Homager and Vassall of France. They had wōnt to be good Sub-

Subjects, howsoever MAXIMILIAN hath of late distempered them. They fled to the King for Justice, and deliverance from oppression. Justice he could not deny; Purchase bee did not seeke. This was good for MAXIMILIAN, if he could have seene it in people mutined, to arrect Fury, and prevent Despaire. My Lords, it may be this I have said is needlesse, save that the King our Master is tender in any thing, that may but glance upon the friendship of England. The amity betweene the two Kings (no doubt) stands entire and inviolate. And that their Subjects swords have clashed; it is nothing unto the publike Peace of the Crownes; it being a thing very usuall in auxiliary Forces of the best and straitest Confederates, to meeke and draw bloud in the Field. Nay, many times there bee Aydes of the same Nation on both sides, and yet it is not (for all that) A Kingdome divided in it selfe.

It resteth (my Lords) that I impart unto you a matter, that I know your Lordships all will much rejoice to heare; as that which importeth the Christian Common-weale more, then any Action that hath hapned of long time. The King our Master hath a purpose and determination, to make Warre upon the Kingdome of Naples; being now in the possession of a Bastardson of Ar-

Arragon, but appertaining unto his Majestie, by cleare and undoubted right ; which if bee should not by just Armes seeke to recover, bee could neither acquite his Honour, nor answer it to his People. But his Noble and Christian thoughts rest not here. For his Resolution and Hope is, to make the Re-conquest of Naples, but as a Bridge, to transport his Forces into Grecia ; and not to spare Bloud or Treasure (if it were to the imparring of his Crowne, and dis-peopling of France) till either bee hath overthronne the Empire of the OTTOMANS, or taken it in his way to Paradise. The King knoweth well, that this is a designe, that could not arise in the minde of any King, that did not stedfastly looke up unto GOD, whose quarrell this is, and from whom commeth both the Will, and the Deed. But yet it is agreeable to the Person that bee beareth (though unworthy) of the Thrice-Christian King, and the Eldest Sonne of the Church. Whereunto he is also invited by the Example (in more ancient time) of King HENRY the Fourth of England, (the First Renowned King of the House of LANCASTER, Ancestour, though not Progenitour to your King) who had a purpose towards the end of his time (as you know better) to make an Expedition into the Holy-Land;

and

and by the Example also (present before his eyes) of that Honourable and Religious Warre which the King of Spaine now maketh ; and hath almost brought to perfection , for the recoverie of the Realme of G R A N A D A from the Moores. And although this Enterprise may seeme vast and unmeasured , for the King to attempt that by his owne Forces , wherein heretofore a Conjunction of most of the Christian Princes hath found worke enough ; yet his Majestie wisely considereth , that sometimes smaller Forces being united under one Command , are more effectuall in Proofe (though not so promising in Opinion and Fame) then much greater Forces , variously propounded by Associations and Leagues ; which commonly in a short time after their Beginnings , turne to Dissociations and Divisions. But (my Lords) that which is as a Voyce from Heaven that called the King to this Enterprise , is a Rent at this time in the House of the OTTO-MANS. I doe not say , but there bath beene Brother against Brother in that House before , but never any that had refuge to the Armes of the Christians , as now hath GEMES , (Brother unto BAIAZETH, that reigneth) the farre braver Man of the Two , the Other beeing betweene a Monke and a Phylosopher and

and better read in the Alcoran and Averroes, then able to weild the Scepter of so warre-like an Empire. This therefore is the King our Masters memorable and heroicall Resolution for an Holy Warre. And because bee carrieth in this the Person of a Christian Souldiour, as well as of a Great Temporall Monarch; bee beginneth with Humility, and is content for this cause, to begge Peace at the bands of other Christian Kings. There remaineth onely rather a Civill Request, then any essentiall part of our Negotiation, which the King maketh to the King your Soveraigne. The King (as the World knoweth) is Lord in Chiefe of the Duchie of Britaine. The Marriage of the Heire belongeth to him as Guardian. This is a private Patrimoniall Right, and no businesse of Estate: yet neverthelesse (to runne a faire course with your King; whom he desires to make another Himself, and to bee one and the same thing with him) his Request is, That with the Kings Favour and Consent, he may dispose of her Marriage, as he thinketh good, and make void the intruded and pretended Marriage of MAXIMILIAN, according to Justice. This (my Lords) is all that I have to say, desiring your pardon for my weakenesse in the delivery.

N

Thus

THus did the *French Ambassadors* with great shew of their Kings affection, and many sugred words seeke to adulce all matters betweene the two Kings, having two things for their ends ; The one, to keepe the King quiet till the Marriage of *Britaine* was past, and this was but a *Summers fruit*, which they thought was almost ripe and would be soone gathered. The other was more lasting ; and that was to put him into such a temper as hee might be no disturbance or impediment to the voyage for *Italy*. The *Lords of the Councell* were silent ; and said only, *That they knew the Ambassadors would looke for no answer, till they had reported to the King* ; And so they rose from *Councell*. The King could not well tell what to thinke of the Marriage of *Brittaine*. He saw plainly the ambition of the *French King* was to impatronize himselfe of the *Duchie* ; but he wondred he would bring into his House a litigious Marriage , especiall considering who was his Successor. But weighing one thing with another, he gave *Britaine* for lost ; but resolved to make his profit of this businesse of *Britaine* ; as a quarrell for Warre ; and that of *Naples*, as a *Wrench* and meane for Peace ; being well advertised, how strongly the King was bent upon that *Action*. Having therefore conferred divers times with his *Councell*, and keeping himselfe somewhat close , he gave a direction to the *Chancellor* , for a formall answer to the *Ambassadors* , and that he did in the presence of his *Councell*. And after calling the *Chancellor* to him apart , bade him speake in such language , as was fit for a *Treaty* that was to end in a Breach ; and gave him also a speciall *Caveat*, that he should not use any words , to discourage the voyage of *Italie*. Soone after the *Ambassadors* were sent for to the *Councell*, and the *Lord Chancellor* spake to them in this sort.

My

M^T Lords Ambassadours, I shall make
M^{ans}wer by the Kings Commandement,
unto the eloquent Declaration of you my Lord
Prior, in a briefe and plaine manner. The
King forgetteth not his former love and ac-
quaintance with the King your Master. But of
this there needeth no repetition. For if it bee
betweene them as it was, it is well; if there be
any alteration, it is not words that will make it
up.

For the Businesse of Britaine, the King
findeth it a little strange that the French King
maketh mention of it, as matter of well-deser-
ving at his hand. For that Deserving was no
more, but to make him his Instrument, to sur-
prise one of his best Confederates. And for
the Marriage, the King would not meddle in it
if your Master would marry by the Booke, and
not by the Sword.

For that of Flanders, if the Subjects of Bur-
gundie had appealed to your King, as their
Chiefe Lord, at first, by way of Supplication;
it might have had a shew of Justice. But it was
a new forme of Processe, for Subjects to impri-
son their Prince first, and to slay his Officers,
and then to be Complainants. The King saith,
That sure he is, when the French King, and
himselfe sent to the Subjects of Scotland (that

N^o 2 bad

had taken Armes against their King) they both spake in another Stile , and did in princely manner signifie their detestation of popular Attentates , upon the Person or Authority of Princes . But my Lords Ambassadors , the King leaveth these two actions thus : That on the one side , he bath not received any manner of satisfaction from you concerning them ; and on the other that he doth not apprehend them so deepeley , as in respect of them , to refuse to treat of Peace , if other things may goe hand in hand . As for the Warre of Naples , and the Designe against the Tuke ; the King hath commanded me expressly to say , That bee doth wish with all his heart , to his good Brother the French King ; that his Fortunes may succeede according to his Hopes , and honourable intentions . And whensoever he shall heare , that he is prepared for Grecia , as your Master is pleased now to say , that he beggeth a Peace of the King , so the King will then begge of him a part in that Warre .

But now my Lords Ambassadours , I am to propound unto you somewhat on the Kings part . The King your Master hath taught our King what to say and demand . You say (my Lord Prior) that your King is resolved to recover his right to Naples , wrongfully detained from him .

And

And that if bee shold not thus doe , he could not
acquit his Honour , nor answere it to his Peo-
ple. Thinke (my Lords) that the King our
Master saith the same thing over againe to you
touching Normandy , Guien , Angeou , yea
and the Kingdome of France it selfe , I cannot
expresse it better then in your owne words : If
therefore the French King shall consent , that
the King our Masters Title to France (at least
Tribute for the same) bee handled in the Treaty ,
the King is content to gue on with the rest ; o-
therwise he refuseth to Treat .

The Ambassadors being somewhat abashed with this demand , answered in some heat ; That they doubted not , but the King their Soveraignes sword would be able to maintaine his Scepter : And they assured themselves , he neither could nor would yeeld to any diminution of the Crowne of France either in Territory or Regality . But howsoever , they were too great matters for them to speake of , having no Commission . It was replied , that the King looked for no other answer from them ; but would forth-with send his owne Ambassadors to the French King . There was a question also asked at the table , Whether the French King would agree to have the disposing of the Marriage of Britaine with an exception and exclusion , that he shold not marry her him selfe ? To which the Ambassadors answered ; That it was so farre out of their Kings thoughts , as they had received no Instruction touching the same . Thus were the Ambassadors dismissed , all save the Prior ; and were followed immediatly by THOMAS Earle of Ormond , and THOMAS GOLDENSTON Prior of Christ-

Christ-Church in Canterbury, who were presently sent over into France. In the meane space, LIONELL Bishop of Concordia, was sent as *Nuntio* from Pope ALEXANDER the sixth to both Kings, to move a Peace between them. For Pope ALEXANDER finding himselfe pent and lockt up, by a League and Association of the Principall States of Italy, that hee could not make his way for the advancement of his owne *House* (which he immoderately thirsted after) was desirous to trouble the waters in *Italie*, that he might fish the better; casting the Net, not out of Saint PETERS, but out of BORGIA's Barke. And doubting lest the feare from *England*, might stay the French Kings voyage into *Italy*, dispatched this Bishop to compose all matters between the two Kings, if he could. Who first repaired to the French King, and finding him well inclined (as he conceived) tooke on his Journey towards *England*, and found the English Ambassadors at Calice, on their way towards the French King. After some conference with them, he was in Honourable manner transported over into *England*, where he had audience of the King. But notwithstanding hee had a good *Ominous name* to have made a Peace, nothing followed. For in the meane time, the purpose of the French King to Marry the Duchesse could be no longer dissembled. Wherefore the English Ambassadors (finding how things went) took their leave, and returned. And the Prior also was warned from hence, to depart out of *England*. Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant, then an Ambassador) dispersed a bitter *Libell*, in Latine Verse, against the King; unto which the King (though he had nothing of a Pedant) yet was content to cause an answer to be made in like Verse; and that as speaking in his owne Person, but in a style of *Scorne* and *Sport*. About this time also was borne the Kings second Son

HENRY,

HE N R Y, who afterward reigned. And soone after followed the solemnization of the Marriage between C H A R L E S , and A N N E *Duchesse of Britaine*, with whom he received the *Duchie of Britaine* as her Dowry; the Daughter of M A X I M I L I A N being a little before sent home. Which when it came to the Eares of M A X I M I L I A N (who would never believe it till it was done, being ever the Principall in deceiving himselfe , though in this the *French King* did very hand-somely second it) and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts , that he should at one blow (with such a double scorne) be defeated , both of the Marriage of his daughter, and his owne (upon both which he had fixed high imaginations,) he lost all patience, and casting off the Respects fit to be continued betweene great Kings (even when their bloud is hottest , and most risen) fell to bitter *Invectives* against the person and Actions of the *French King*. And (by how much he was the lesseable to do, talking so much the more) spake all the Injuries he could devise of C H A R L E S , saying ; That he was the most perfidious man upon the Earth, and that he had made a marriage compouned between an *Adwotry* and a *Rape*: which was done (he said) by the just judgement of God ; to the end, that (the Nullity thereof being so apparent to all the World) the Race of so unworthy a person might not reigne in *France*. And forthwith he sent *Ambassadors* as well to the King of *England*, as to the King of *Spaine*, to incite them to Warre, and to treat a *League* offensive against *France*, promising to concurre with great Forces of his owne. Hereupon the King of *England* (going nevertheless his owne way) called a *Parliament*, it being the seventh yeere of his Reigne; and the first day of opening thereof (sitting under his *Cloth of Estate*) spake himselfe unto his *Lords*, and *Commons* in this manner.

MY Lords, and you the Commons; When I purposed to make a Warre in Britaine by my Lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my Chancellor. But now that I meane to make a Warre upon France in Person, I will declare it to you my Selfe. That Warre was to defend another mans right, but this is to recover our owne; And that ended by Accident, but we hope this shall end in Victory.

The French King troubles the Christian World. That which he bath is not his own, and yet he seeketh more. He bath invested himselfe of Britaine. Hee maintaineth the Rebels in Flanders, and he threatneth Italy. For Our Selves, he bath proceeded from Dissimulation to Neglect, and from Neglect to Contumely. Hee bath assayled our Confederates: He denieth our Tribute: In a Word, bee seekes Warre. So did not his Father, but sought Peace at Our Hands; and so perhaps will he, when good Counsell or Time shall make him see as much as his Father did.

Meantime; let Us make his Ambition, our Advantage; and let us not stand upon a few Crownes of Tribute, or Acknowledgement, but (by the favour of Almighty GOD) try Our Right for the Crowne of FRANCE it selfe; remembraunce that there hath beene A

French

French King Prisoner in England, and a King of England Crowned in France Our Confederates are not diminished. Burgundie is in a mightier Hand then ever, and never more provoked. Brittaine cannot helpe us, but it may hurt them. New Acquests are more Burthen, then Strength. The Male-contents of his owne Kingdome have not beene Base, Popular, nor Titulary Impostors, but of an higher Nature. The King of Spaine (doubt yee not) will joyne with us, not knowing where the French Kings Ambition will stay. Our Holy Father the Pope, likes no Tramontanes in Italie. But howsoever it bee, this Matter of Confederates, is rather to bee thought on, then reckoned on. For God forbid, but England shoule bee able to get Reason of France, without a Second.

At the Battailes of Cressy, Poictiers, Agent-Court, wee were of Our selves. France hath much People, and few Souldiours. They have no stable Bands of Foot. Some good Horse they have; but those are Forces, which are least fit for a Defensive Warre, where the Actions are in the Assailants choice. It was our Discords only, that lost France; and (by the Power of GOD)

it is the good Peace which wee now enjoy, that will recover it. G O D hath hitherto blessed my Sword. I have in this time that I have Reigned, weeded out my bad Subjects, and tryed my good. My People and I know one another; which breeds Confidence. And if there should be any bad Bloud left in the Kingdome, an Honourable Forraine Warre will went it, or purifie it. In this great Businesse, let me have your Advice, and Aide. If any of you were to make his Sonne Knight, you might have aide of your Tenants by Law. This concernes the Knighthood and Spurres of the Kingdome, whereof I am Father; and bound not only to seek to maintaine it, but to advance it. But for Matter of Treasure, let it not be taken from the Poorest Sort; but from those, to whom the Benefit of the Warre may redound. France is no Wildernes : and I, that profess Good Husbandry, hope to make the Warre (after the Beginnings) to pay it selfe. Goe together in GODS Name, and lose no time; for I have called this Parliament wholly for this Cause.

Thus

Hus spake the King ; But for all this, though he shewed great forwardnesse for a Warre, not only to his *Parliament* and *Court*, but to his *Privy Councell* likewise (except the two *Bishops* and a few more) yet neverthelesse in his secret intentions , he had no purpose to goe through with any Warre , upon *France*. But the truth was, that he did but traffique with that Warre, to make his *Returne* in money. Hee knew well, that *France* was now entire, and at unity with it selfe, and never so mighty many yeeres before. Hee saw by the taste that he had of his Forces sent into *Britaine*, that the *French* knew well enough how to make war with the *English*; by not putting things to the hazard of a *Battaile*, but wearing them by long Sieges of *Townes*, and strong fortified Encampings. J A M E S the Third of *Scotland*, (his true friend, and *Confederate*) gone ; and J A M E S the Fourth (that had succeeded) wholly at the devotion of *France*, and ill affected towards him As for the Conjunctions of FERDINANDO of *Spaine*, and MAXIMILIAN; he could make no foundation upon them. For the One had Power , and not Will ; and the Other had Will , and not Power. Besides that, FERDINANDO had but newly taken breath , from the Warre with the *Moors* ; and merchanded at this time with *France*, for the restoring of the Counties of *Russignon* and *Perpignian*, oppignorated to the *French*. Neither was he out of feare of the *Discontents*, and ill bloud within the *Realme*; which having used alwaies to represso and appease in person, hee was loth they should find him at a distance beyond Sea , and engaged in Warre. Finding therefore the Inconveniences and Difficulties in the prosecution of a Warre , he cast with himselfe how to compasse two things. The one, how by the declaration, and inchoation of a warre, to make his Profit. The other, how to come off from the warre,

with saving of his Honour. For *Profit*, it was to be made two wayes; upon his *Subjects* for the *Warre*, and upon his *Enemies* for the *Peace*; like a good *Merchant*, that maketh his gaine, both upon the *Commodities Exported*, and *Imported* backe againe. For the point of *Honour*, wherein he might suffer, for giving over the *Warre*; he considered well, that as hee could not trust upon the aides of F E R D I N A N D O and M A X I M I L I A N for supports of *Warre*: so the impuissance of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay faire for him for occasions to accept of *Peace*. These things he did wisely fore-fee, and did as artificially conduct, whereby all things fell into his lappe, as he desired.

For as for the *Parliament*, it presently tooke fire, being affectionate (of old) to the *Warre of France*; and desirous afresh to repaire the dishonour, they thought the King sustained by the losse of *Brittaine*. Therefore they advised the King (with great alacrity) to undertake the *Warre of France*. And although the *Parliament* consisted of the *First and Second Nobility* (together with principall *Citizens* and *Townesmen*) yet worthily and justly respecting more the *People* (whose deputies they were) then their owne private Persons, and finding by the Lord *Chancellours* speech the Kings inclination that way; they consented that *Commissioners* should goe forth, for the gathering and levying of a *Benevolence*, from the more able sort.. This *Tax* (called *Benevolence*) was devised by E D W A R D the Fourth, for which he sustained much Envy. It was abolished by R I C H A R D the Third by *Act of Parliament*, to ingratiate himselfe with the people; and it was now revived by the King, but with consent of *Parliament*, for so it was not in the time of King E D W A R D the fourth. But by this way he raised exceeding great summes. Insomuch

as

as the City of *London* (in those dayes) contributed nine thousand pounds and better; and that chiefly levied upon the wealthier sort. There is a Tradition of a *Dilemma*, that Bishop MORTON the *Chancellour* used, to raise up the *Benevolence* to higher Rates; and some called it his *Forke*, and some his *Crotch*. For he had couched an *Article* in the Instructions to the *Commissioners*, who were to levie the *Benevolence*; *That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, That they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seene in their Port, and manner of living.* So neither kinde came anisie.

This *Parliament* was meerly a *Parliament of Warre*, for it was in Substance, but a declaration of Warre against *France* and *Scotland*, with some *Statutes* conducing thereunto; As the severe punishing of *Mort-payes*, and keeping backe of *Souldiours* wages in *Captaines*. : The like severity for the departure of *Souldiours* without licence; Strengthening of the *Common Law* in favour of *Protections*, for those that were in the Kings service; And the setting the gate open and wide, for men to sell or *Morgage* their lands without *Fines* for *Alienation*, to furnish themselves with mony for the Warre; And lastly, the avoiding of all *Scottish men* out of *England*. There was also a *Statute*, for the dispersing of the *Standard* of the *Exchequer*, throughout *England*; thereby to size *Weights* and *Measures*; and two or three more of lesse importance.

After the *Parliament* was broken up (which lasted not long) the King went on with his Preparations for the Warre of *France*; yet neglected not in the meane time the affaires of *M A X I M I L I A N*, for the quieting of *Flanders*, and restoring him to his authoritie amongst his *Subjects*. For at that time, the Lord of *Ravenstein* being not onely a Subject rebelled, but a

Ser-

Servant revolted (and so much the more malicious and violent , by the aide of *Bruges* and *Gaunt*) had taken the Towne, and both the Castles of *Sluice* ; as we said before.

And having (by the commodity of the Haven) gotten together certaine Ships and Barkes , fell to a kind of *Pyratycall* trade ; robbing and spoyleing , and taking Prisoners the Ships and Vessels of all Nations , that passed alongst that Coast , towards the *Mart of Antwerpe* , or into any part of *Brabant* , *Zeland* , or *Freezland* ; being ever well victualled from *Picardy* , besides the commodity of victuals from *Sluice* , and the Countrey adjacent , and the availes of his owne Prizes . The *French* assisted him still under-hand ; and hee likewise (as all men doe , that have been of both sides) thought himselfe not safe , except he depended upon a third Person .

There was a small Towne some two miles from *Bruges* , towards the Sea , called *Dam* ; which was a Fort and Approach to *Bruges* , and had a relation also to *Sluice* . This Towne the King of the *Romans* had attempted often , (not for any worth of the Towne in it selfe , but because it might choake *Bruges* , and cut it off from the Sea) and ever failed . But therewith the *Duke of Saxonie* came down into *Flanders* , taking upon him the Person of an *Vmpire* , to compose things between *M A X I M I L I A N* and his Subjects ; but being (indeed) fast and assured to *M A X I M I L I A N* . Upon this Pretext of *Neutrality* and *Treaty* , hee repaired to *Bruges* ; desiring the States of *Bruges* , to enter peaceably into their Towne , with a Retinue of some number of men of Armes , fit for his Estate , being somewhat the more (as he said) the better to guard him in a Countrey , that was up in Armes : and bearing them in hand , that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance , for their

their good. Which having obtained of them, he sent his Carriages and *Herbengers* before him, to provide his Lodging. So that his Men of *Warre* entred the Citty in good Array, but in peaceable manner, and he followed. They that went before, enquired still for Innes and Lodgings, as if they would have rested there all Night, and so went on, till they came to the Gate, that leadeth directly towards *Dam*; and they of *Bruges* only gazed upon them and gave them passage. The *Captaines* and inhabitants of *Dam* also suspected no harme, from any that passed through *Bruges*; and discovering Forces a farre off, supposed they had been some *Succours*, that were come from their Friends, knowing some Dangers towards them. And so perceiving nothing but well, till it was too late, suffered them to enter their Towne. By which kind of *Sleight* rather then *Stratageme*, the Towne of *Dam* was taken and the Town of *Bruges* shrewdly blockt up, whereby they tooke great discouragement.

The Duke of *Saxonie* having wonne the Towne of *Dam*, sent immediatly to the King to let him know that it was Sluice chiefly, and the Lord RAVENSTEIN, that kept the Rebellion of *Flanders* in life; And that if it pleased the King to besiege it by Sea, he also would besiege it by Land, and so cut out the *Core* of those Warres.

The King willing to uphold the Authority of MAXIMILIAN (the better to hold *France* in awe) and being likewise sued unto by his *Merchants*, for that the Seas were much infested by the Barkes of the Lord RAVENSTEIN; sent straightwais Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, a valiant man, and of good service, with twelve Ships, well furnished with Souldiers and Artillerie, to cleare the Seas, and to besiege Sluice on that part. The *Englishmen* did not only coupe up the Lord RAVENSTEIN, that hee
, stirred

stirred not, and likewise hold in strait Siege the Maritime part of the Towne; but also assailed one of the Castles, and renewed the assault so for twenty dayes space (issuing still out of their Ships at the Ebbe) as they made great slaughter of them of the Castle; who continually fought with them to repulse them, though of the *English* part also were slaine a brother of the *Earle of Oxfords*, and some fifty more.

But the *Siege* still continuing more and more strait, and both the Castles (which were the principall strength of the Towne) being distressed, the one by the *Duke of Saxonie*, and the other by the *English*; and a Bridge of boats, which the Lord R A V E N S T E I N had made betweene both Castles, whereby Succours and Releefe might passe from the one to the other, being on a night set on fire by the *English*, he desparing to hold the Towne, yeelded (at the last) the Castle to the *English*, and the Town to the *Duke of Saxonie*, by composition. Which done, the *Duke of Saxonie* and Sir E D W A R D P O Y N I N G S treated with them of *Bruges*, to submit themselves to M A X I M I L I A N their Lord; which after some time they did, paying (in some good part) the Charge of the Warre, whereby the *Almaines* and forraigne Succours were dismissed. The example of *Bruges*, other of the Revolted Townes followed, so that M A X I M I L I A N grew to be out of danger, but (as his manner was to handle matters) never out of necessity. And Sir E D W A R D P O Y N I N G S (after hee had continued at *Sluice* some good while, till all things were setled) returned unto the King, being then before *Bulloigne*.

Somewhat about this time came Letters from F E R D I N A N D O , and I S A B E L L A , King and Queene of Spaine; signifying the finall conquest of

Grat.

Granada from the *Moores*; which action in it selfe so worthy , King F E R D I N A N D O (whose manner was never to lose any vertue for the shewing) had expressed and displayed in his letters at large , with all the particularities , and religious *Punctoes* and Ceremonies, that were observed in the reception of that *City* and *Kingdome* : Shewing amongst other things , That the King would not by any meanes in person enter the City , untill he had first aloofe seen the *Crosse* set up upon the greater *Tower* of *Granada*, whereby it became *Christian* ground : That likewise before he would enter, he did *Houage* to God above, pronouncing by an *Herauld* from the *Height* of that Tower, that he did acknowledge to have recovered that *Kingdome* , by the helpe of G O D Almighty and the glorious *Virgin* , and the vertuous Apostle Saint J A M E S , and the holy Father I N N O C E N T the Eight , together with the aydes and services of his Prelats, Nobles and Commons : That yet hee stirred not from his *Campe* , till he had seene a little Armie of *Martyrs*, to the number of seven hundred and more *Christians* (that had lived in bonds and servitude as *Slaves* to the *Moores*) passe before his Eyes, singing a *Psalme* for their redemption , and that he had given *Tribute* unto G O D by Almes, and releefe, extended to them all , for his admission into the City. These things were in the Letters, with many more Ceremonies of a kind of *Holy Ostentation*.

The King ever willing to put himselfe into the *Consort* or *Quire* of all religious Actions , and naturally affecting much the King of Spaine , (as farre as one King can affect another) partly for his vertues , and partly for a counterpoise to *France* ; upon the receipt of these Letters, sent all his Nobles and Prelates, that were about the *Court* , together with the Major and Aldermen of London, in great solemnity to the Church

of *Pauls*; there to heare a Declaration from the Lord Chancellor, now *Cardinall*. When they were assembled, the *Cardinall* (standing upon the uppermost step, or Halfe-pase before the *Quire*; and all the *Nobles*, *Prelates*, and *Governours* of the City at the foot of the Staires) made a Speech to them; letting them know, that they were assembled in that Consecrate place, to sing unto God a New-song; For that (said he) these many yeeres the *Christians* have not gayned new ground or Territory upon the *Infidels*, nor enlarged and set further the *Bounds* of the *Christian-world*: But this is now done, by the prowesse and devotion of FERDINANDO and ISABELLA, Kings of Spaine; Who have (to their immortall Honour) recovered the great and rich Kingdome of *Granada*, and the populous and mighty City of the same name, from the *Moores*, having beene in possession thereof by the space of seven hundred yeares and more. For which, this Assembly and all *Christians* are to render laud and thankes unto God, and to celebrate this noble Act of the King of Spaine; who in this is not only *Victoriuous*, but *Apostolicall*, in the gaining of new Provinces to the *Christian* Faith. And the rather, for that this victory and Conquest is obtained, without much effusion of bloud. Whereby it is to be hoped, that there shall bee gained, not only new Territorie, but infinite soules, to the Church of Christ; whom the Almighty (as it seems) would have live to bee converted. Herewithall hee did relate some of the most memoriable Particulars of the Warre and Victory. And after his Speech ended, the whole assemblie went solemnly in *Procession*, and *Te Deum* was sung.

Immediately after the Solemnity, the King kept his *May Day* at his Palace of *Sheine*, now *Richmond*. Where to warme the blood of his *Nobility*, and *Gal-lants*,

lants, against the warre , he kept great Triumphs of *Justing* and *Tourney*, during all that Moneth. In which space it so fell out, that Sir J A M E S P A R K E R , and H U G H V A U G H A N , (one of the Kings Gentlemen-Ushers) having had a Controversie touching certaine Armes, that the King at *Armes* had given V A U G H A N , were appointed to runne some Courses one against another. And by accident of a faulty Helmet , that P A R K E R had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first Course, so that his tongue was born unto the hinder part of his head , in such sort that he died presently upon the Place. Which because of the Controversie precedent, and the Death that followed, was accounted among the *Vulgar*, as a *Combate* or *Tryall* of Right. The King , towards the end of this Summer, having put his Forces , wherewith he meant to invade *France* , in readinesse, (but so as they were not yet met or mustered together) sent U R S W I C K (now made his *Almoner*) and Sir J O H N R I S L E Y , to M A X I M I L I A N ; to let him know , that he was in Armes, ready to passe the Seas into *France* , and did but expect to heare from him, when and where he did appoint to joyne with him , according to his promise made unto him by C O U N T E B A L L , his *Ambassador*.

The English *Ambassadors*, having repaired to M A X I M I L I A N , did finde his power and promise at a very great distance ; he being utterly unprovided of Men, Money , and Armes, for any such enterprize. For MAXIMILIAN , haying neither *Wing* to flie on (for that his Patrimony of *Austria* was not in his hands , his Father being then living : And on the other side, his *Matrimonial* Territories of *Flanders* being partly in Dowre to his *Mother-in-law*, and partly not serviceable, in respect of the late *Rebellions*) was thereby destitute of means to enter into warre. The *Ambas-*

sadors saw this well, but wisely thought fit to advertise the King thereof, rather than to returne themselves till the Kings further pleasure were known : The rather, for that MAXIMILIAN himselfe spake as great, as ever he did before, and entertained them with dilatory Answers ; so as the formall part of their *Ambassage* might well warrant and require their further stay. The King hereupon (who doubted as much before, and saw through his businesse from the beginning) wrote backe to the *Ambassadors*, commanding their discretion in not returning, and willing them to keepe the State wherein they found MAXIMILIAN, as a Secret, till they heard further from him; And meane while went on with his Voyage Royall for *France*, suppressing for a time this Advertisement touching MAXIMILIAN's poverty and disability.

By this time, was drawne together a great and puissant Army into the City of *London*. In which were THOMAS Marquesse Dorset, THOMAS Earle of Arundell, THOMAS Earle of Derby, GEORGE Earle of Shrewsbury, EDMOND Earle of Suffolke, EDWARD Earle of Devonshire, GEORGE Earle of Kent, the Earle of Essex, THOMAS Earle of Ormond, with a great number of Barons, Knights, and Principall Gentlemen ; and amongst them, RICHARD THOMAS, much noted for the brave Troupes that he brought out of *Wales* ; The Army rising in the whole to the number of five and twenty thousand Foot, and sixteene hundred Horse. Over which, the King (constant in his accustomed trust and imployment) made JASPER Duke of Bedford, and JOHN Earle of Oxford Generals under his owne Person. The ninth of September, in the eighth yeere of his Reigne, he departed from *Greenwich*, towards the Sea, all men wondring, that he tooke that Season (being

so neere winter) to begin the Warre ; and some there-upon gathering it was a Signe, that the Warre would not be long. Neverthelesse, the King gave out the contrary, thus: *That he intending not to make a Summer busynesse of it, but a resolute Warre (without term prefixed) un-till he recovered France ; it skil'd not much when he began it : especially having Calice at his back ; where he might winter, if the reason of the Warre so required.* The sixt of October , he imbarqued at Sandwich ; and the same day tooke land at Calice : which was the Rendezvous, where all his Forces were assigned to meet. But in this his Journey towards the Sea side(wherein, for the cause that we shall now speake of, he hovered so much the longer) he had received Letters from the Lord C O R D E S : who the hotter he was against the English in time of Warre , had the more credit in a Negotiation of Peace ; and besides was held a man open , and of good faith. In which Letters there was made an Overture of Peace from the French King , with such Conditions , as were somewhat to the Kings Taste : but this was carried at the first with wonderfull secrecy. The King was no sooner come to Calice, but the calme windes of Peace began to blow. For, first , the English Ambassadors returned out of Flanders from M A X I M I L I A N ; and certified the King, that he was not to hope for any ayde from M A X I M I L I A N , for that he was altogether improvided. His will was good ; but hee lacked money. And this was made knowne , and spread through the Army. And although the English were therewithall nothing dismayed ; and that it be the manner of Souldiers , upon bad news to speake the more bravely : yet nevertheless, it was a kind of Preparative to a Peace. Instantly in the neck of this (as the King had laid it) came news that F E R D I N A N D O and I S A B E L L A , Kings of Spaine, had concluded a Peace with King C H A R L E S ;

and

and that C H A R L E S had restored unto them the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Perpignian*, which formerly were *Morgaged* by J O H N King of *Arragon* (F E R D I N A N D O E S Father) unto *France*, for three hundred thousand Crownes : which debt was also, upon this Peace, by C H A R L E S clearely released. This came also handsomely to put on the Peace : both because so potent a *Confederate* was fallen off, and because it was a faire example of a Peace bought ; so as the King should not bee the sole Merchant in this Peace. Upon these *Aires of Peace*, the King was content, that the Bishop of Excester, and the Lord D A U B I G N E Y (Governour of *Calice*) should give a meeting unto the Lord C O R D E S , for the Treaty of a Peace. But himselfe nevertheless, and his Army, the fifteenth of October , removed from *Calice*, and in foure dayes march late him downe before *Bulloigne*.

During this Siege of *Bulloigne* (which continued neere a Moneth) there passed no memorable Action, nor Accident of Warre : onely Sir J O H N S A V A G E , a valiant Captaine, was slaine, riding about the Walls of the Towne, to take a View. The Towne was both well fortified, and well manned ; yet it was distressed , and ready for an Assault. Which if it had bee given (as was thought) would have cost much Bloud; but yet the Towne would have bee carried in the end. Meane while, a Peace was concluded by the Commissioners , to continue for both the Kings Lives. Where there was no Article of importance ; being in effect , rather a Bargaine, than a Treaty.. For , all things remained as they were : save that there should bee payed to the King seven hundred forty five thousand Duckats in prelent , for his Charges in that Journey ; and five and twenty thousand Crownes yeerely , for his Charges sustained in

in the Aides of the Britons. For which *Annull*, though he had M A X I M I L I A N bound before for those Charges ; yet hee counted the alteration of the Hand , as much as the principall Debt. And besides , it was left somewhat indefinitely ; when it should determine or expire: which made the *English* esteem it as a *Tribute*, carried under faire Tearmes. And the truthis, it was paid both to the King , and to his Sonne King H E N R Y the Eight, longer than it could continue upon any computation of Charges. There were also assigned by the *French King*, unto all the Kings principall *Counsellors*, great *Pensions*, besides rich Gifts for the present. Which whether the King did permit, to save his owne Purse from Rewards, or to communicate the Envy of a Businesse, that was displeasing to his People, was diversly interpreted; for certainly, the King had no great fancy to own this *Peace*. And therefore, a little before it was concluded, he had under-hand procured some of his best *Captaines* , and *Men of Warre*, to advise him to a *Peace* under their Hands , in an earnest manner , in the Nature of a *Supplication*. But, the truth is, this *Peace* was welcome to both Kings. To C H A R L E S , for that it assured unto him the possession of *Brittaine*, and freed the enterprize of *Naples*. To H E N R Y , for that it filled his Coffers ; and that he foresaw at that time a storme of inward troubles comming upon him; which presently after brake forth. But it gave no lesse discontent to the *Nobility* , and principall persons of the *Armie* ; who had many of them sold or engaged their estates, upon the hopes of the Warre. They stuck not to say , *That the King cared not to plume his Nobility and People, to feather himselfe*. And some made themselves merry with that the King had said in Parliament: *That after the War was once begun, he doubted not but to make it pay it selfe*; faying *hee* had kept promise.

Having

Having risen frōn Bulloigne, he went to Calice, where he stayed some time. From whence also hee wrote Letters, (which was a Courtesie that he sometimes used) to the Major of London, and Aldermen his brethren; halfe bragging, what great summes he had obtained for the Peace; knowing well, that full Cofers of the King, is ever good Newes to London. And better Newes it would have beene, if their Benivolence had beene but a Loane. And upon the seventeenth of December following, he returned to Westminster, where he kept his Christmasse.

Soone after the Kings returne, he sent the Order of the Garter, to ALPHONSO Duke of Calabria, eldest sonne to FERDINANDO King of Naples; An honour sought by that Prince, to hold him up in the eyes of the Italians: Who, expecting the Armes of CHARLES, made great account of the Amity of England, for a Bridle to France. It was received by ALPHONSO, with all the Ceremonie and Pompe that could be devised; as things use to be carried that are intended for Opinion. It was sent by URSWICK: upon whom the King bestowed this Ambassage, to helpe him, after many dry Employments.

AT this time the King began againe to be haunted with Sprites, by the Magicke and curious Arts of the Lady MARGARET: Who raised up the Ghost of RICHARD, Duke of Yorke, second Sonne to King EDWARD the Fourth, to walke and vex the King. This was a finer Counterfeit Stone, than LAMBERT SYNNELL, better done, and worne upon greater hands; being graced after, with the wearing of a King of France, and a King of Scotland, not of a Duche of Burgundie onely. And for SYNNELL, there was not much in him, more than that he

hee was a handfome Boy , and did not shame his Robes. But this Youth (of whom wee are now to speake) was such a Mercuriall , as the like hath sel-dome beene knowne, and could make his owne Part, if at any time hee chanced to bee out. Wherefore, this being one of the strangest Exanples of a Personation , that ever was in Elder or Latter times ; it deserueth to bee discovered , and related at the full : Although the Kings manner of shewing things , by Peeces and by Darke Lights , hath so muffled it, that it hath left it almost as a Mystery to this day.

The *Lady M A R G A R E T* (whoni the Kings Friends called J U N O , because shee was to him as J U N O was to ÆNEA S , stirring both *Heaven* and *Hell*, to doe him mischiefe) for a foundation of her particular Practices against him, did continually , by all meanes possible, nourish, maintaine, and divulge the flying Opinion, That R I C H A R D, *Duke of Yorke* (second Sonne to E D W A R D the Fourth) was not murthered in the Tower (as was given out) but saued alive ; For that those, who were employed in that barbarous Fact , having destroyed the elder Brother , were stricken with remorse and compassion towards the younger , and set him privily at liberty , to seeke his Fortune. This Lure shee cast abroad, thinking that this Fame and Beleefe (together with the fresh Example of L A M B E R T S I M N E L L) would draw at one time , or other , some Birds to strike upon it. Shee used likewise a further diligence, not committing all to *Chance*. For, she had some secret Espials (like to the Turks Commissioners for children of *Tribute*) to looke abroad for handsome and gracefull Youths to make P L A N T A G E N E T S , and *Dukes of Yorke*. At the last she did light on one , in whom all things met, as one would wish to serve her turne, for a Counterfeit of R I C H A R D, Duke of York.

This was PERKIN WARBECK, whose Adventures wee shall now describe. For, first, the yeares agreed well. Secondly, he was a *Youth* of fine favour and shape. But more than that , he had sucha crafty and bewitching fashion , both to move *Pitty*, and to induce *Belief*, as was like a kind of *Fascination*, and *Enchantment* to those that saw him , or heard him. Thirdly , he had beene from his Child-hood such a *Wanderer*, or(as the King called him)such a *Land-loper*, as it was extreme hard to hunt out his *Nest* and *Parents*. Neither againe could any man, by company or conversing with him , be able to say or detect well what he was ; he did so flit from place to place. Lastly, there was a *Circumstance* (which is mentioned by one that wrote in the same time) that is very likely to have made somewhat to the matter ; which is, That King EDWARD the Fourth was his *God-father*. Which , as it is somewhat suspiciois , for a wanton Prince to become Gossip in so meane a House ; and might make a man thinke, that he might indeed have in him some base Bloud of the House of YORKE : so at the least(though that were not)it might give the occasion to the Boy , in being called *King EDWARDS God-sonne* , or perhaps in sport , *King EDWARD S Sonne* , to entertaine such Thoughts into his Head. For , *Tutor* he had none (for ought that appeares) as LAMBERT SIMNEL had, untill he came unto the *Lady MARGARET*, who instructed him.

Thus therefore it came to passe : There was a Townes-man of *Tourney*, that had borne office in that Towne, whose name was JOHN OSBECK , a *Convert-Jew* , married to CATHERINE DE FARO; whose busynesse drew him , to live for a time with his wife at *London*, in *King EDWARD* the fourths daies. During which time he had a sonne by her : and being known in Court , the King either out of a religious

Noble-

Noblenesse, because he was a *Convert*, or upon some private acquaintance, did him the Honor, as to be *God-father* to his child, and named him P E T E R. But, afterwards, proving a dainty and effeminate *Youth*, he was commonly called by the *Diminutive* of his name; P E T E R-K I N, or P E R K I N. For, as for the name of W A R B E C K , it was given hym when they did but guesse at it, before examinations had been taken. But yet he had been so much talked on by that name ; as it stucke by him after his true name of O s - B E C K was known. While hee was a young child his Parents returned with him to *Tourney*. Then was he placed in a house of a kinsman of his , called J O H N S T E N B E C K , at *Antwerpe*: and so roved up and down betweene *Antwerpe* and *Tourney* , and other Towns of *Flanders* , for a good time ; living much in *English Company*, and having the *English Tongue* perfect. In which time , being growne a comely *Youth* , he was brought by some of the espialls of the Lady M A R - G A R E T unto her Presence. Who viewing him well, and seeing that hee had a Face and personage , that would beare a noble fortune, And finding him otherwise of a fine spirit, and winning behaviour ; thought she had now found a curious *Peece of Marble*, to carve out an *Image* of a *Duke of Yorke*. Shee kept him by her a great while ; but with extreme secrecy. The while, she instructed him, by many *Cabinet Conferences*. First, in *Princely behaviour* and gesture ; teaching him how he should keepe *State* , and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. Then she informed him of all the circumstances and particulars, that concerned the Person of R I C H A R D Duke of Yorke , which he was to act : Describing unto him the *Personages, Lineaments, and Features* of the King and Queen, his pretended Parents; and of his Brother, and Sisters, and divers others, that were neerest him in his Child-

hood; together with all passages, some secret, some common, that were fit for a Childs memory, untill the death of King E D W A R D. Then she added the particulars of the time, from the Kings death, untill he and his brother were committed to the Tower, as well during the time he was abroad, as while he was in *Sanctuary*. As for the times while hee was in the *Tower*, and the manner of his Brothers death, and his owne escape; she knew they were things that a very few could controle. And therefore she taught him, onely to tell a smooth and likely *Tale* of those matters; warning him not to vary from it. It was agreed likewise betweene them, what account he should give of his *Peregrination* abroad; intermixing many things which were true, and such as they knew others could testifie, for the credit of the rest: but, still making them to hang together, with the *Part* he was to play. She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry captious and tempting questions which were like to bee asked of him. But, in this shée found him of himselfe so nimble and shifting, as shée trusted much to his owne wit and readinesse; and therefore laboured the lesse in it. Lastly, she raised his thoughts with some present rewards, and further promises; setting before him chiefly the glory, and fortune of a Crowne, if things went well; and a sure refuge to her *Court*, if the worst should fall. After such time as shée thought hee was perfect in his *Lesson*, shée began to cast with her selfe from what coast this *Blazing starre* should first appeare, and at what time it must be upon the *Horizon* of *Ireland*; for, there had the like *Meteor* strong influence before: The time of the *Apparition* to be, when the King should be engaged into a Warre with *France*. But well shée knew, that whatsoever should come from her, would be held suspected. And therefore, if he should goe out of *Flanders* immediately into *Ireland*,

land, she might bee thought to have some hand in it. And besides, the time was not yet ripe; for that the two Kings were then upon tearmes of *Peace*. Therefore shee wheel'd about; and to put all suspicion a far off, and loth to keep him any longer by her (for that shee knew *Secrets* are not long lived), shee sent him unknown into *Portugall*, with the Lady B R A M P T O N, an *English Lady*, that embarked for *Portugall* at that time; with some *Privado* of her owne, to have an eye upon him: and there he was to remaine, and to expect her further directions. In the meane time, she omitted not to prepare things for his better welcome, and accepting, not onely in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, but in the *Court of France*. He continued in *Portugall* about a yeere; and, by that time, the King of *England* called his *Parliament* (as hath beene said) and declared open Warre against *France*. Now did the *Signe reigne*, and the *Constella-tion* was come, under which P E R K I N should appeare. And therefore he was straight sent unto by the *Duchesse*, to go for *Ireland*, according to the first designement. In *Ireland* he did arrive at the Towne of *Corke*. When he was thither come, his owne *Tale* was (when he made his *Confession* afterwards) That the *Irish-men*, finding him in some good clothes, came flocking about him, and bare him downe, that he was the *Duke of Clarence*, that had beene there before, And after, that he was R I C H A D the Thirds base sonne; And lastly, that he was R I C H A R D *Duke of Yorke*, second sonne to E D W A R D the Fourth: But that he (for his part) renounced all these things and offered to sweare upon the holy *Evangelists*, that he was no such man; till, at last, they forced it upon him, and bad him feare nothing, and so forth. But the truth is, that immediately upon his conuming into *Ireland*, he tooke upon him the said *Person* of the *Duke*

Duke of Yorke, and drew unto him *Complices*, and *Partakers*, by all the meanes he could devise: Insomuch, as he wrote his Letters unto the Earle of Densmond and Kildare, to come in to his *Aide*, and be of his Party: the *Originalls* of which Letters are yet extant.

Somewhat before this time, the *Duchesse* had also gained unto her a neere servant of King HENRY's owne, one STEPHEN FRION, his *Secretary* for the *French Tongue*; an active man, but turbulent, and discontented. This FRION had fled over to CHARLES the *French King*, and put himselfe into his service, at such time as hee began to bee in open enmity with the King. Now King CHARLES, when he understood of the Person and Attempts of PERKIN (ready of himselfe to embrace all advantages against the King of England; instigated by FRION, and formerly prepared by the Lady MARGARET) forthwith dispatched one LUCAS, and this FRION, in the nature of *Ambassadors* to PERKIN; to advertise him of the Kings good inclination to him, and that hee was resolved to ayde him; to recover his right against King HENRY, an *Usurper* of England, and an Enemy of France; and wished him, to come over unto him at *Paris*. PERKIN thought himselfe in heaven now, that he was invited by so great a King, in so honourable a manner; And imparting unto his Friends in Ireland for their encouragement; how fortune called him, and what great hopes hee had, sayled presently into France. When hee was come to the *Court* of France, the King received him with great honour; saluted, and stiled him by the name of the Duke of Yorke; lodged him, and accommodated him in great State; And the better to give him the representation and the countenance of a Prince, assigned him a *Guard* for his Person, whereof the Lord CONGRESALL was Captaine. The *Couriers*

tiers likewise (though it bee ill mocking with the French) applyed themselves to their Kings Bent, seeing there was reason of State for it. At the same time there repaired unto PERKIN divers Englishmen of Quality ; Sir G E O R G E N E V I L E , Sir JOHN T A Y L O R , and about one hundred more : and amongst the rest, this S T E P H E N F R I O N , of whom we spake ; who followed his fortune both then and for a long time after , and was indeed his principall Counsellor and Instrument in all his Proceedings. But all this, on the French Kings part, was but a Trick, the better to bow King HENRY to Peace. And therefore upon the first Graine of Incense , that was sacrificed upon the Altar of Peace, at Bulloigne , PERKIN was smoaked away. Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King H E N R Y (as he was laboured to doe) for his Honors sake , but warned him away, and dismissed him. And PERKIN on his part was as ready to be gone , doubting hee might bee caught up under-hand. He therefore tooke his way into Flanders, unto the Duchesse of Burgundie; pretending , that having beene variously tossed by Fortune, he directed his course thither , as to a safe Harbour : No waies taking knowledge , that he had ever beene there before, but asif that had beene his first addresse. The Duchesse , on the other part , made it as new and strange to see him : pretending (at the first) that she was taught and made wise by the example of L A M B E R T S I M N E L L , how she did admit of any Counterfeit stuffe ; though even in that (she said) she was not fully satisfied. She pretended at the first (and that was ever in the presence of others) to pose him and sift him , thereby to try whether he were indeed the very Duke of Yorke, or no. But, seeming to receive full satisfaction by his answers , shee then fained her selfe to be transported with a kinde of a stonishment,

mixt

mixt of *Joy* and *Wonder*, at his miraculous deliverance; receiving him, as he were risen from Death to Life: and inferring, that *God*, who had in such wonderfull manner preserved him from Death, did likewise reserve him for some great and prosperous *Fortune*. As for his dismission out of *France*, they interpreted it not, as if he were detected or neglected for a *Counterfeit Deceiver*; but contrariwise, that it did shew manifestly unto the World, that hee was some *Great matter*; for that it was his abandoning, that (in effect) made the *Peace*: being no more but the sacrificing of a poore distressed *Prince* unto the utility and Ambition of two Mighty *Monarchs*. Neither was *P E R K I N* for his part wanting to himselfe, either in gracious and princely behaviour or in ready and apposite answers, or in contenting and caressing those that did applie themselves unto him, or in pretty scorne and disdaine to those that seemed to doubt of him; but in all things did notably acquit himselfe: Insomuch as it was generally beleaved (aswell amongst great Persons, as amongst the *Vulgar*) that he was indeed *Duke R I C H A R D*. Nay, himselfe, with long and continuall counterfeiting, and with oft telling a *Lye*, was turned by habit almost into the thing hee seemed to bee; and from a *Lyer*, to a *Believer*. The *Duchesse* therfore (as in a case out of doubt) did him all princely honour, calling him alwayes by the name of her *Nephew*, and giving him the *Delicate Title* of the *White-rose of England*; and appointed him a *Guard* of thirty Persons, *Halberdiers*, clad in a *Parti-coloured Livery* of *Murrey* and *Blue*, to attend his Person. Her *Court* likewise, and generally the *Dutch* and *Strangers* in their usage towards him, expressed no lesse respect.

The *News* hereof came blazing and thundering over into *England*, that the *Duke of Yorke* was sure alive.

alive. As for the name of PERKIN WARBECK, it was not at that time come to light, but all the news ranne upon the *Duke of Yorke*; that he had been entertained in *Ireland*, bought and sold in *France*, and was now plainly avowed, and in great honour in *Flunders*. These Fames took hold of divers; in some upon discontent, in some upon ambition, in some upon levity and desire of change, and in some few upon conscience and beleefe, but in most upon simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour and nourish these bruits. And it was not long, ere these rumors of *Novelty*, had begotten others of *Scandall* and *Murmur* against the King, and his government; taxing him for a great Taxer of his *People*, and discountenancer of his *Nobility*, The losse of *Brittaine*, and the Peace with *France* were not forgotten. But chiefly they fell upon the wrong that hee did his *Queene*, in that he did not reigne in her *Right*. Wherefore they said, that GOD had now brought to light a *Masculine-Branch* of the House of *Yorke*, that would not bee at his Curtesie, howsoever he did depresse his poore *Lady*. And yet (as it fareth in things which are currant with the *Multitude*, and which they affect) these Fames grew so generall, as the Authors were lost in the generality of *Speakers*. They being like running *Weedes*, that have no certaine root; or like *Footings* up and downe, impossible to bee traced. But after a while, these ill *Humors* drew to an head, and settled secretly in some eminent *Persons*; which were Sir WILLIAM STANLEY *Lord Chamberlaine* of the Kings *Houſhold*, The Lord FITZWATER, Sir SIMON MOUNTFORT, Sir THOMAS THWAITES. These entred into a secret Conspiracy to favor *Duke RICHARD*s Title. Nevertheless none engaged their fortunes in this busynesse openly, but two; Sir

ROBERT CLIFFORD, and Master WILLIAM BARLEY, who sailed over into *Flanders*, sent indeed from the *Party* of the Conspiratours here, to understand the truth of those things that passed there, and not without some helpe of monies from hence ; *Provisionally* to be delivered, if they found and were satisfied, that there was truth in these pretences. The person of Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD (being a Gentleman of *Fame* and *Family*) was extremely welcome to the *Lady MARGARET*. Who after she had conference with him, brought him to the sight of PERKIN, with whom he had often speech and discourse. So that in the end wonne either by the *Duchesse*, to affect, or by PERKIN to beleeve, he wrote back into *England*, that he knew the Person of RICHARD *Duke of Yorke*, as well as he knew his owne ; and that this *Young-man* was undoubtedly he. By this meanes all things grew prepared to Revolt and Sedition here, and the *Conspiracy* came to have a *Correspondence* between *Flanders* and *England*.

The King on his part was not asleep ; but to Arme or levie *Forces* yet, he thought would but shew feare, and doe this *Idoll* too much worship. Nevertheless the *Ports* he did shut up, or at least kept a *Watch* on them, that none should passe to or fro that was suspected. But for the rest, he chose to worke by *Counter-mine*. His purposes were two ; the one, to lay open the Abuse : The other, to breake the knot of the *Conspirators*. To detect the *Abuse*, there were but two wayes ; The first, to make it manifest to the world, that the *Duke of Yorke* was indeed murthered : The other, to prove, that were he dead or alive, yet PERKIN was a *Counterfeit*. For the first, thus it stood. There was but foure *Persons* that could speake upon knowledge, to the murther of the *Duke of Yorke* : Sir JAMES TIRRELL (the employed-man from King RICHARD)

CH A R D) JO H N D I G H T O N, and M I L E S F O R-
R E S T, his servants (the two Butchers or Tormentors)
and the *Priest* of the *Tower*, that buried them. Of
which foure, M I L E S F O R E S T, and the *Priest* were
dead, and there remained alive only Sir J A M E S T I R-
R E L, and JO H N D I G H T O N. These two the King
caused to be committed to the *Tower*, and examined
touching the manner of the Death of the two Inno-
cent *Princes*. They agreed both in a Tale, (as the
King gave out) to this effect: That King R I C H A R D
having directed his warrant for the putting of them to
death to B R A C K E N B U R I E the *Lieutenant* of the
Tower, was by him refused. Whereupon the King
directed his Warrant to Sir J A M E S T I R R E L L, to
receive the keyes of the *Tower* from the *Lieutenant*
(for the space of a night) for the Kings speciall service.
That Sir J A M E S T I R R E L L accordingly repaired to
the *Tower* by night, attended by his two *Servants* a-
fore-named, whom he had chosen for that purpose.
That himselfe stood at the staire-foot, and sent these
two *Villaines* to execute the murther. That they smo-
thered them in their bed; & that done, called up their
Master to see their naked dead bodies, which they had
laid forth. That they were buried under the *Staires*,
and some stones cast upon them. That when the re-
port was made to King RICHARD, that his will was
done, he gave Sir J A M E S T I R R E L L great thankes,
but tooke exception to the place of their buriall, be-
ing too base for them that were *Kings* children. Where-
upon another night by the *Kings* warrant renued,
their bodies were removed by the *Priest* of the *Tower*,
and buried by him in some place, which (by meanes
of the *Priests* death soone after) could not be known.
Thus much was then delivered abroad, to be the effect
of those *Examinations*. But the King nevertheles made
no use of them in any of his *Declarations*; whereby (as

it seems) those *Examinations* left the businesse somewhat perplexed. And as for *Sir JAMES TIRRELL*, he was soone after beheaded in the *Tower-yard*, for other matters of *Treason*. But *JOHN DIGHTON* (who it seemeth spake best for the King) was forthwith set at liberty, and was the principall meanes of divulging this Tradition. Therfore this kind of proofe being left so naked, the King used the more diligence in the latter, for the tracing of *PERKIN*. To this purpose, he sent abroad into severall parts, and especially into *Flanders*, divers secret and nimble Scouts and *Spies*; some faining themselves to flie over unto *PERKIN*, and to adhere unto him; and some under other pretences, to learne, search, and discover all the circumstances and particulars of *PERKIN*'s Parents, Birth, Person, Travailles up and downe; and in briefe, to have a *Journall* (as it were) of his life and doings. Hee furnished these his employed-men liberally with Money, to draw on and reward intelligences: giving them also in charge, to advertise continually what they found, and neverthelesse still to goe on. And ever as one Advertisement and Discovery called up another, hee employed other new Men, where the Businesse did require it. Others hee employed in a more speciall nature and trust, to be his *Pioners* in the maine *Counter-mine*. These were directed to insinuate themselves into the familiarity and confidence of the principall *Persons* of the *Party* in *Flanders*, and so to learne what *Associates* they had, and *Correspondents*, either here in *England*, or abroad; and how farre every one ingaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try, or board. And as this for the *Persons*; so for the *Actions* themselves, to discover to the Bottome (as they could) the utmost of *PERKIN* and the *Conspiratours* their Intentions, Hopes, and Practices. These latter *Best-be-trust-Spies* had

had some of them further instructions, to practise and draw off the best Friends and Servants of P E R K I N , by making remonstrance to them , how weakely his enterprize and Hopes were built, and with how prudent and potent a King they had to deale ; and to reconcile them to the King, with promise of *Pardon*, and good Conditions of *Reward*. And (above the rest) to assayle, sappe, and worke into the constancy of Sir R O B E R T C L I F F O R D ; and to win him (if they could) being the man that knew most of their secrets, and who being wonne away, would most appall and discourage the rest, and in a manner break the Knot.

There is a strange *Tradition*; That the King being lost in a *Wood* of *Suspicions*, and not knowing whom to trust, had both intelligence with the *Confessors* and *Chaplaines* of divers great men, and for the better *Credit* of his *Espials* abroad with the contrary side, did use to have them cursed at P A U L S (by Name) amongst the *Bead-roll* of the Kings Enemies , according to the Custome of those Times. These *Espials* plyed their Charge so roundly ; as the King had an *Anatomy* of P E R K I N alive ; and was likewise well informed of the particular correspondent *Conspirators* in *England*, and many other *Mysteries* were revealed ; and Sir R O B E R T C L I F F O R D in especiall wonne to be assured to the King, and industrious and officious for his service. The King therefore(receiving a rich *Returne* of his diligence , and great satisfaction touching a number of Particulars) first divulged and spred abroad the *Imposture* and juggling of P E R K I N S Person and Travailles , with the Circumstances thereof, throughout the *Realme*. Not by *Proclamation*(because things were yet in Examination, and so might receive the more or the lesse) but by *Court-fames*, which commonly print better than printed *Proclamations*. Then thought hee it also time to send an *Ambassage* unto

Archduke PHILIP, into *Flanders*, for the abandoning and dismissing of *PERKIN*. Herein hee employed Sir *EDWARD POYNINGS*, and Sir *WILLIAM WARHAM*, *Doctor of the Canon Law*. The *Archduke* was then young, and governed by his Counsell: before whom the *Ambassadors* had audience, and *Doctor WARHAM* spake in this manner.

MY Lords, the King Our Master is very sorry, that England and your Countrey bere of Flanders having beeene counted as *Man and Wife* for so long time, now this Countrey of all others should be the Stage, where a base Counterfeit should play the part of a King of England; not only to his Graces disquiet and dishonour, but to the scorne and reproach of all Soveraigne Princes. To counterfeit the dead Image of a King in his Coyne, is an high Offence by all Lawes: But to counterfeit the living Image of a King in his Person, exceedeth all Falsifications, except it should bee that of a *MAHOMET*, or an *ANTI-CHRIST*, that counterfeit Divine Honour. The King hath too great an Opinion of this sage Counsell, to thinke that any of you is caught with this Fable (though may may be given by you to the passion of some) the thing in it selfe is so improbable. To set Testimonies aside of the Death of Duke *RICHARD*, which the King hath upon Record, plaine

plaine and infallible (because they may bee thought to bee in the Kings owne Power) let the thing testifie for it selfe. Sense and Reason no Power can command. Is is possible (trow you) that King RICHARD should damne his soule , and foule his Name with so abominable a Murther , and yet not mend his Case ? Or doe you thinke , that Men of Blond (that were his Instruments) did turne to Pitty in the middest of their Execution ? Whereas in cruell and savage Beasts , and Men also , the first Draught of Blond doth yet make them more fierce , and enraged . Doe you not know , that the Blondie Executioners of Tyrants doe goe to such Errants , with an Halter about their necke : So that if they performe not , they are sure to die for it ? And doe you thinke , that these men would hazard their owne lives , for sparing another ? Admit they should have saved him : What should they have done with him ? Turne him into London Streets , that the Watch-men or any Passenger that should light upon him , might carry him before a Justice , and so all come to light ? Or should they haue kept him by them secretly ? That surely would haue required a great deale of Care , Charge , and continuall Feares . But (My Lords) I labour too much in a cleare busi-

Busnesse. The King is so wise, and bath so good Friends abroad, as now bee knoweth Duke PERKIN from his Cradle. And because bee is a great Prince, if you have any good Poet here, bee can helpe him with Notes to write his Life; and to parallel him with LAMBERT SIMNELL, now the Kings Faulconer. And therefore (to speake plainly to your Lordships) it is the strangest thing in the World, that the Ladie M A R GARET (excuse us, if wee name her, whose Malice to the King is both causelesse and endlesse) should now when shee is old, at the time when other Women give over Childebearing, bring forth two such Monsters; being not the Births of nine or tenne Moneths, but of many yeares. And whereas other naturall Mothers bring forth Children weake, and not able to helpe themselves; Shee bringeth forth tall Striplings, able soone after their comming into the Word, to bid Battaille to mighty Kings. My Lords, wee stay unwillingly upon this Part. Wee would to GOD, that Lady would once taste the Joyes, which GOD Almighty doth serve up unto her, in beholding her Neece to Reigne in such Honour, and with so much Royall Issue, which shee might bee pleased

to

to accompt as her owne. The Kings Request unto the Archduke, and your Lordships, might be; That, according to the Example of King CHARLES, who hath already discarded him, you would banish this unworthy Fellow out of your Dominions. But because the King may justly expect more from an ancient Confederate, then from a new reconciled Enemie; bee maketh his Request unto you, to deliver him up into his hands. Pirates and Impostures of this sort, being fit to bee accounted the Common Enemies of Mankind, and no waies to bee protected by the Law of Nations.

After some time of Deliberation, the Ambassadors received this short Answer:

THAT the Archduke, for the love of King H E N R Y, would in no sort aide or assist the pretended Duke, but in all things conserve the Amitie he had with the King. But for the Duchesse Dowager, she was absolute in the Lands of her Dowrie, and that bee could not let her to dispose of her owne.

THE King, upon the returne of the *Ambassadours*, was nothing satisfied with this Answer. For well he knew, that a *Patrimoniall Dowry* carried no part of *Soveraignty*, or *Command of Forces*. Besides, the *Ambassadours* told him plainly, that they saw the *Duchesse* had a great *Party* in the *Arch-Dukes Counsell*; & that howsoever it was carried in a course of connivence, yet the *Arch-Duke* under hand gave aid and furtherance to **P E R K I N**. Wherefore (partly out of *Courage*, and partly out of *Policie*) the King forthwith banished all *Flemmings* (as well their *Persons*, as their *Wares*) out of his *Kingdome*; Commanding his Subjects likewise (and by name his *Merchants-Adventurers*) which had a *Resiance* in *Antwerp*, to return; translating the *Mart* (which commonly followed the *English Cloth*) unto *Calice*, and embarked also all further trade for the future. This the King did, being sensible in point of honour, not to suffer a *Pretender* to the *Crowne of England*, to affront him so neare at hand, and he to keep termes of friendship with the *Countrie* where he did set up. But he had also a further reach: for that hee knew well, that the Subjects of *Flanders* drew so great commoditie from the trade of *England*, as by this *Embargo* they would soon waxe weary of **PERKIN**, and that the *Tumults* of *Flanders* had bin so late & fresh, as it was no time for the *Prince* to displease the *People*. Nevertheless for formes sake, by way of requitall, the *Arch-Duke* did likewise banish the *English* out of *Flanders*; which in effect was done to his hand.

The King being well advertised, that **P E R K I N** did more trust upon Friends and Partakers within the *Realme*, than upon forraine Armes, thought it behooved him to apply the *Remedy*, where the *Disease* lay; & to proceed with severity against some of the

the principall *Conspirators* here within the Realme; Thereby to purge the ill Humours in *England*, & to coole the hopes in *Flanders*. Wherefore hee caused to bee apprehended (almost at an instant) JOHN RATCLIFFE Lord *Fitz-water*, Sir SIMON MOUNTFORD, Sir THOMAS THWAITES, WILLIAM DAWBINGEY, ROBERT RATCLIFFE, THOMAS CHRESSENOE, and THOMAS ASTWOOD. All these were arraigned, convicted and condemned for *High-Treason*, in adhering, and promising aide to PERKIN. Of these, the Lord FITZWATER was conveighed to *Calice*, and there kept in hold, and in hope of life, untill soone after (either impatient, or betrayed) he dealt with his keeper to have escaped, & thereupon was beheaded. But Sir SIMON MOUNTFORD, ROBERT RATCLIFFE, and WILLIAM DAWBINGEY were beheaded immediately after their Condemnation. The rest were pardoned, together with many others, *Clerkes* and *Laikes*, amongst which were two *Dominican Friars*, and WILLIAM WORSELEY, *Deane of Paules*: which latter sort passed Examination, but came not to publicke triall.

The Lord Chamberlaine at that time was not touched; whether it were, that the King would not stir too many humours at once, but (after the maner of good *Physitians*) purge the head last; or that CLIFORD (from whom most of these *Discoveries* came) reserved that Piece for his own coming over: signifying only to the King in the meane time, that he doubted there were some greater ones in the busynesse, whereof he would give the King further accompt, when he came to his presence.

Upon *Al-hallowes-day-even* being now the tenth yeare of the Kings Reigne, the Kings second Sonne

HENRY was created Duke of Yorke ; and as well the Duke, as divers others, Noblemen, Knights-Batch-lours, & Gentlemen of Quality were made Knights of the Bath, according to the Ceremony. Upon the morrow after Twelfth-Day, The King removed from Westminster (where he had kept his Christmas) to the Tower of London. This he did as soon as he had advertisement, that Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD (in whose Bosom or Budget most of PERKINS secrets were layed up) was come into England. And the place of the Tower was chosen to that end, that if CLIFFORD should accuse any of the Great-ones, they might without suspition, or noise, or sending abroad of Warrants, be presently attached; the Court & Prison being within the cincture of one Wall. After a day or two, the King drew unto him a selected Council, and admitted CLIFFORD to his presence ; who first fell downe at his feete, and in all humble manner craved the Kings Pardon, which the King then granted, though hee were indeed secretly assured of his life before. Then commanded to tell his knowledge, he did amongst many others (of himself, not interrogated) impeach Sir WILLIAM STANLEY ; the Lord Chamberlaine of the Kings Household.

The King seemed to be much amazed at the naming of this Lord, as if he had heard the Newes of some strange and fearfull Prodigie. To heare a Man that had done him service of so high a nature, as to save his life, & set the Crown upon his head; a Man, that enjoied by his favor & advancement so great a fortune, both in Honour & Riches ; a Man, that was tied unto him in so near a Band of alliance, his Brother having married the Kings Mother; and lastly, a Man, to whom he had committed the trust of his Person, in making him his Chamberlaine. That this Man, no waies disgraced, no waies discontent, no waies

put

put in feare, should be falle unto him. CLIFFORD was required to say over again, & againe, the Particulars of his accusation; being warned, that in a matter so unlikely, & that concerned so great a Servant of the Kings, he should not in any wise goe too far. But the King finding that he did sadly, & constantly (without hesitation or varying, & with those civill Protestations that were fit) stand to that that he had said, offering to justifie it upon his soule and life; he caused him to be removed. And after he had not a little bemoaned himself unto his Councel there present, gave order that Sir WILLIAM STANLEY should be restrained in his owne Chamber, where he lay before, in the *Square Tower*. And the next day he was examined by the Lords. Upon his *Examination*, he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or extenuate his fault. So that (not very wisely) thinking to make his Offence lesse by *Confession*, hee made it enough for *Condemnation*. It was conceived, that hee trusted much to his former Merits, and the interest that his Brother had in the King. But those helps were overweighed by divers things that made against him, & were predominant in the Kings nature and mind: First, an *Over-merit*; for convenient Merit, unto w^{ch} reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. Next the sense of his *Power*; for the King thought, that he that could set him up, was the more dangerous to pull him down. Thirdly, the glimmering of a *Confiscatiōn*; for he was the richest subject for value in the kings dome: There being found in his *Castle of Holt* forty thousand Markes in ready Money, and Plate, besides Jewels, Household-stuffe, Stockes upon his grounds, and other Personall Estate, exceeding great. And for his Revenue in *Land and Fee*; it was three thousand pounds a yeare of old Rent, a great matter in those times.

times. Lastly, the Nature of the *Time*; for if the King had been out of feare of his owne Estate, it was not unlike he would have spared his life. But the Cloud of so great a *Rebellion* hanging over his head, made him worke sure. Wherefore after some six weekes distance of time, which the King did houorably interpose, both to give space to his Brothers Intercessione, & to shew to the world, that he had a conflict with himself what he should do; he was arraigned of *High-Treason*, and condemned, and presently after beheaded.

Yet is it to this day left but in dark memorie both what the *Case* of this *Noble Person* was, for w^{ch} hee suffred; and what likewise was the ground & cause of his defection, & the alienation of his heart from the King. His *Case* was said to be this: That in discourse between Sir R O B E R T C L I F F O R D & him; he had said; *That if he were sure, that that young man were King E D W A R D S Sonne, he would never bear Armes against him.* This *Case* seemes somewhat an hard *Case*, both in respect of the *Conditionall*, and in respect of the other words. But for the *Conditional*, it seems the *Judges* of that time (who were learned men, & the three chief of them of the *Privy Councell*) thought it was a dangerous thing to admit *Ifs* and *Ands*, to qualifie words of *Treason*; whereby every man might expresse his malice, and blanch his danger. And it was like to the *Case* (in the following times) of E L I Z A B E T H B A R T O N, the *Holy-maid of Kent*: who had said, *That if King HENRY the eighth did not take K A T H E R I N E his Wife againe, he should be deprived of his Crown, and dye the death of a Dogge.* And infinite *Cases* may be put of like nature. Which (it seemeth) the grave *Judges* taking into Consideration, would not admit of *treasons* upon *condition*. And as for the *Positive words*, *That he would not bear arms against*

against King EDWARD's Son, though the words seem calme, yet it was a plain and direct Over-ruling of the Kings Title, either by the Line of L A N C A S T E R, or by *Act of Parliament*. Which (no doubt) pierced the King more, than if STANLEY had charged his Lance upon him in the field. For if STANLEY would hold that opinion, that a sonne of King EDWARD had still the better right, he being so principall a Person of authoritie, and favour about the King; it was to teach all England to say as much. And therefore(as those times were)that speech touched the Quicke. But some Writers doe put this out of doubt; for they say, That STANLEY did expressly promise to aide PERKIN, and sent him some help of Treasure.

Now for the Motive of his falling off from the King; It is true, that at Bosworth Field the King was beset, and in a manner inclosed round about by the Troupes of King RICHARD, & in manifest danger of his life; When this STANLEY was sent by his brother, with three thousand men to his Rescue, which he performed so, that King RICHARD was slaine upon the Place. So as the condition of Mortal men is not capable of a greater benefit, then the King received by the hands of STANLEY; being like the benefit of CHRIST, at once to Save, and Crown. For which service the King gave him great gifts, made him his Counsellor & Chamberlain; and (somewhat contrary to his nature) had winked at the great spoiles of Bosworth Field, which came almost wholly to this mans hands, to his infinite enriching. Yet nevertheless blown up with the conceit of his Merit, he did not think he had received good Measure from the King, at least not Pressing-downe, and Running-over, as he expected. And his ambition was so exorbitant, and unbounded, as he became Subject to • the

the King for the Earldome of Chester. Which ever being a kind of Appennage to the Principalitie of Wales, and using to goe to the Kings Sonne; his suit did not only end in a Deniall, but in a Distaste. The King perceiving thereby, that his Desires were intemperate, and his Cogitations vaste, and irregular, and that his former Benefits were but cheap, and lightly regarded by him. Wherefore the King began not to brook him wel. And as a little Leaven of new Distaste doth commonly sowre the whole Lump of former Merits, the Kings Wit began now to suggest unto his Passion, that STANLEY, at Bosworth Field, though he came time enough to save his life, yet he stayed long enough to endanger it. But yet having no matter against him, he continued him in his Places, untill this his Fall.

After him was made Lord Chamberlain, GILES Lord Dawbeny, a man of great sufficiencie and valour; the more, because he was gentle and moderate.

There was a common Opinion, That Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD (who now was become the State-Informer) was from the beginning an Enfesary, and Spie of the Kings; and that he fled over into Flanders with his consent and privitie. But this is not probable; both because hee never recovered that Degree of Grace, which he had with the King before his going over: and chiefly, for that the Discoverie which hee had made touching the Lord Chamberlaine (which was his great Service) grew not from any thing he learn'd abroad, for that he knew it well before he went.

These Executions (and especially that of the Lord Chamberlaines, which was the chiefe strength of the Party, and by meanes of Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD, who was the most inward man of Trust amongst them)

them) did extremely quaile the Designe of PERKIN, and his complices, as wel through Discouragement, as Distrust. So that they were now (like Sand without Lyme) ill bound together ; especially as many as were English : who were at a gaze, looking strange, one upon another, not knowing who was faithfull to their Side; but thinking, that the King (what with his Baits, and what with his Nets) would draw them all unto him that were any thing worth. And indeed it came to passe, that divers came away by the Thred, sometimes one, and somtimes another. BARLEY (that was *Foynt-Commissioner* with CLIFFORD) did hold out one of the longest, till PERKIN was farre worne; yet made his Peace at the length. But, the Fall of this Great man, beeing in so high Authoritie and Favour (as was thought) with the King ; and the manner of Carriage of the Businesse, as if there had beene secret Inquisition upon him, for a great time before, and the Cause for which he suffered, which was little more, than for saying in effect, *That the Title of YORKE was better than the Title of LANCASTER*; which was the Case almost of every man (at the least in Opinion;) was matter of great Terrour amongst all the Kings Servants and Subjects: Insomuch, as noe man almost thought himselfe secure ; and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another : but there was a generall Diffidence every where. Which nevertheless made the King rather more *Absolute*, then more *Safe*. For, *Bleeding Inwards and shut Vapours strangle soonest, and oppresse most*.

Hereupon presently came forth Swarmes and Volies of *Libels* (which are the *Gusts* of Libertie of Speech restrayned, and the *Females* of Sedition) contayning bitter *Invectives*, and Slanders against the King, and some of the Councell. For the contriving and dispersing whereof (after great Diligence of Inquirie)

five meane Persons were caught, and executed.

Meane while, the King did not neglect *Ireland*, being the *Soyle* where the *Mushromes* and *Upstart-Weeds*(that spring up in a Night) did chiefly prosper. He sent therefore from hence (for the better settling of his affaires there) *Commissioners* of both *Robes*: The *Prior of Lanthon*, to bee his *Chancellour* in that *Kingdome*; and Sir *EDWARD POYNINGS*, with a Power of Men, and a *Marshall Commission*, together with a Civill Power of his *Lievtenant*, with a Clause, That the *Earle of Kildare*, then *Deputie*, should obey him. But, the *Wilde-Irish* (who were the principall Offenders) fled into the *Woods* and *Bogges*, after their manner: and those, that knew themselves guiltye, in the *Pale*, fled to them. So that Sir *EDWARD POYNINGS* was enforced to make a *Wilde-Chase* upon the *Wilde-Irish*: Where (in respect of the *Mountaines* and *Fastnesse*) hee did little good. Which (either out of a suspiciois Melancholy upon his bad *Successe*; or the better to save his service from *Disgrace*) hee would needs impute unto the *Comfort*, that the *Rebels* should receive under-hand from the *Earle of Kildare*, every light suspicion growing upon the *Earle*, in respect of the *KILDARE* that was in the Action of *LAMBERT SIMNELL*, and slain at *Stoke-field*. Wherfore hee caused the *Earle* to bee apprehended, and sent into *England*; where, upon Examination, he cleared himselfe so well, as he was re-placed in his *Government*. But, *POYNINGS* (the better to make compensation of the Meagernesse of his Service in the *Warres*, by *Acts of Peace*) called a *Parliament*; where was made that memorable *A&t*, which at this day is called *POYNINGS Law*, whereby all the *Statutes of England* were made to bee of force in *Ireland*. For, before they were not: neither

are

are any now in force in *Ireland*, which were made in *England* since that time; which was the tenth yeare of the King.

About this time, beganne to be discovered in the King that Disposition, which, afterward nourished and whet-on by bad *Counsellers* and Ministers, proved the *Blot* of his times, which was the course he took, to crush *Treasure* out of his Subjects Purse, by forfeitures upon *Penall Lawes*. At this, men did startle the more at this time, because it appeared plainly to bee in the *King's Nature*, and not out of his *Necessity*, hee being now in *Float* for *Treasure*; For that hee had newly received the *Peace-mony* from *France*, the *Benevolence-mony* from his Subjects, and great *Casualties* upon the Confiscations of the *Lord Chamberlaine*, and divers others. The first-noted *Case* of this kind, was that of *Sir WILLIAM CAPEL*, Alderman of *London*: Who, upon sundry *Penall Lawes*, was condemned in the summe of seven and twenty hundred pounds, and compounded with the *King* for sixteen hundred: And yet after, *E M P S O N* would have cut another *Chop* out of him, if the *King* had not died in the Instant.

The Summer following, the *King*, to comfort his *Mother* (whom hee did alwaies tenderly love and revere) and to make Demonstration to the World, that the proceedings against *Sir WILLIAM STANLEY* (which was imposed upon him by necessity of *State*) had not in any degree diminished the affection he bare to *THOMAS*, his Brother, went in *Progresse* to *Latham*, to make merry with his *Mother*, and the *Earle*, and lay there divers daies.

During this *Progresse*, *PERKIN WARBECK* finding, that time and Temporizing, which (whilst his practices were covert and wrought well in *England*) made for him, did now, when they were disco-

vered and defeated, rather make against him (for that when matters once goe downe the *Hill*, they stay not without a new force) resolved to trie his adventure in some exploit upon *England*; hoping still upon the affections of the Common-People towards the House of YORKE. Which body of Common-People he thought was not to be practised upon, as Persons of *Qualitie* are; But, that the only practice upon their affections, was, To set up a *Standard* in the field. The Place where he should make his Attempt, he chose to be the Coast of *Kent*.

The King by this time was growne to such an height of *Reputation* for cunning and *Policie*, that every Accident and Event, that went well, was laid and imputed to his foresight, as if he had set it before: As, in this Particular of PERKINS *Designe* upon *Kent*. For, the world would not beleeve afterwards, but the King, having secret Intelligence of PERKINS intention for *Kent* (the better to draw it on) went of purpose into the *North*, a farre off, laying an open side unto PERKIN, to make him come to the *Close*, and so to trip up his heeles, having made sure in *Kent* before hand.

But so it was, that PERKIN had gathered together a Power of all Nations, neither in number, nor in the hardinesse and courage of the Persons, contemptible; but, in their nature and fortunes, to be feared as well of *Friends* as *Enemies*; being *Bankrupts*, and many of them *Felons*, and such as lived by *Rapine*. These he put to Sea, and arrived upon the Coast of *Sandwich* and *Deale* in *Kent*, about *July*.

There he cast Anchor; and to prove the affections of the People, sent some of his men to land, making great boast of the Power that was to follow. The *Kentish-men* (perceiving that PERKIN was not followed by any *English* of name or accompt, & that his forces

forces consisted but of strangers borne, and most of them base People, and *Free-booters*, fitter to spoile a *Coast*, then to recover a *Kingdome*) resorting unto the principall *Gentlemen* of the *Countrie*, professed their loyaltie to the King, and desired to be directed and commandned for the best of the Kings service. The *Gentlemen*, entring into Consultation, directed some forces in good number, to shew themselves upon the *Coast*; and some of them to make signes, to entice P E R K I N S *Souldiers* to land, as if they would joyne with them: and some others to appeare from some other Places, and to make semblance as if they fled from them; the better to encourage them to land. But, PERKIN (who, by playing the *Prince*, or else taught by *Secretarie F R I O N*, had learned thus much, That People under Command, doe use to consult, and after to march in order; and *Rebells* contrariwise run upon an *Head* together in confusion) considering the delay of time, and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary Arming, doubted the worst. And therefore the wily *Youth* would not set one foot out of his Ship, till he might see things were sure. Wherefore the Kings Forces, perceiving that they could draw on no more than those that were formerly landed, set upon them, and cut them in pieces, ere they could flie backe to their ships. In which *Skirmish* (besides those that fled, and were slaine) there were taken about an hundred and fifty persons. Which, for that the King thought, that to punish a few for example was *Gentlemans-play*, but for *Rascall-People*, they were to bee cut off every man, especially in the beginning of an Enterprize; and likewise for that he saw, that PERKINS Forces would now consist chiefly of such *Rabble* and scumme of desperate People; he therefore hanged them all, for the greater terroure. They were brought to *London*, all rail'd in Ropes,

Ropes, like a Teame of Horses in a Cart ; and were executed some of them at *London*, and *Wapping*, and the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of *Kent*, *Suffex*, and *Norfolke*, for *Sea-markes*, or *Light-houses*, to teach *PERKINS* People to avoid the Coast. The King, being advertised of the landing of the *Rebels*, thought to leave his *Progresse* : But, being certified the next day, that they were partly defeated, and partly fled, he continued his *Progresse*, & sent Sir *RICHARD GUILFORD* into *Kent* in message. Who, calling the Country together, did much commend (from the King) their fidelity, manhood, and well handling of that service ; and gave them all thankes, and (in private) promised Reward to some particulars.

Upon the sixteenth of *November* (this being the eleventh yeere of the King) was holden the *Serjeants-Feast*, at *Ely-Place* ; there being nine *Serjeants* of that *Call*. The King, to honour the *Feast*, was present with his *Queene* at the *Dinner* ; being a *Prince*, that was ever ready to grace and countenance the *Professours* of the *Law* ; having a little of that, *That as he governed his Subjects by his Lawes, so hee governed his Lawes by his Lawyers.*

This yeere also the King entred into League with the *Italian Potentates*, for the defence of *Italy*, against *France*. For, King *C H A R L E S* had conquered the *Realme of Naples*, and lost it againe, in a kind of *Felicite* of a Dreame. Hee passed the whole length of *Italy* without resistance : so that it was true which *Pope ALEXANDER* was wont to say; *That the Frenchmen came into Italy, with Chalke in their hands, to marke vp their lodgings, rather then with swords to fight.* Hee likewise entred and wonne, in effect, the whole *Kingdome of Naples* it selfe, without striking stroke. But, presently thereupon, he did commit & multiply so many Errors, as was too great a taske for the best fortune

fortune to overcome. Hee gave no contentment to the *Barons* of *Naples*, of the *Faction* of the *Angevines*; but, scattered his rewards according to the mercenary appetites of some about him. Hee put all *Italy* upon their *Guard*, by the seizing and holding of *Ostia*, and the protecting of the Liberty of *Pisa*: which made all men suspect that his purposes looked further, then his title of *Naples*. He fell too soon at difference with *LUDOVICO SFORTIA*; who was the Man that carried the *Keyes* which brought him in, & shut him out. He neglected to extinguish some reliques of the War. And lastly, in regard of his easie passage through *Italy* without resistance, he entred into an over-much despising of the Armes of the *Italians*: Whereby he left the Realme of *Naples*, at his departure, so much the lesse provided. So that not long after his returne, the whole Kingdome revolted to *FERDINANDO* the younger, and the *French* were quite driven out. Nevertheless, *CHARLES* did make both great threats, and great preparations, to re-enter *Italy* once againe. Wherfore, at the instance of divers of the *States of Italy*(and especially of *Pope ALEXANDER*) there was a League concluded, between the said *Pope*, *MARCIOLINI* King of *Romanes*, *HENRY* King of *England*, *FERDINANDO* and *ISABELLA*, King and Queen of *Spaine*(for so they are constantly placed in the originall Treaty throughout,) *AUGUSTISSIMO BARBADICO*, *Duke of Venice*, and *LUDOVICO SFORTIA*, *Duke of Millan*, for the common defence of their estates. Wherein though *FERDINANDO* of *Naples* was not named as principall; yet, no doubt, the Kingdome of *Naples* was tacitly included, as a *Fee* of the Church.

There dyed also this yeare *CECILE*, *Duchesse of Yorke*, mother to King *EDWARD* the Fourth; at her *Castle of Barkhamsted*, being of extreame yeares;

• and

and who had lived to see three Princes of her bodie crowned, and foure murthered. She was buried at Foderingham, by her husband.

This yeare also the King called his *Parliament*: where many Lawes were made, of a more private and vulgar nature, then ought to detain the Reader of an *Historie*. And it may be justly suspected, by the proceedings following, that as the King did excell in good Common-wealth *Lawes*; so neverthelesse hee had, in secret, a designe to make use of them, as well for collecting of *Treasure*, as for correcting of *Maners*; and so, meaning thereby to harrow his People, did accumulate them the rather.

The principall *Law*, that was made this *Parliament*, was a *Law* of a strange nature: rather *Just*, then *Lengall*; and more magnanimous than provident. This *Law* did ordaine, That no person, that did affist in Armes, or otherwise, the King for the time being, should after be impeached therefore, or attainted, either by the course of the *Law*, or by *Act* of *Parliament*: But, if any such *Act* of *Attainder* did happen to bee made, it should bee void, and of none effect; For that it was agreeable to reason of *Estate*, that the *Subject* should not enquire of the justnesse of the Kings Title, or *Quarrell*; and it was agreeable to good *Conscience*, (that whatsoeuer the fortune of the Warre were) the *Subject* should not suffer for his Obedience. The spirit of this *Law* was wonderfull Pious & Noble: being like in matter of *Warre*, unto the spirit of D A V I D in matter of *Plague*, who said, *If I have sinned, strike mee; but what have these sheepe done?* Neither wanted this *Law* parts of prudent & deep foresight. For, it did the better take away occasion, for the people to busie themselves, to prie into the Kings Title; for that howsoever it fell, their safety was alreadie provided for. Besides, it could not but greatly draw unto

unto him, the love and hearts of the people, because he seemed more carefull for them, then for himselfe. But yet nevertheless, it did take off from his *Partie*, that great *Tie* and *Spirre* of necessity, to fight and goe *Victors* out of the field ; considering their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they stood to it, or ran away. But the force and obligation of this *Law* was in it selfe *Illusory*, as to the latter part of it ; by a *precedent Act* of *Parliament*, to bind or frustrate a *future*. For a supreme and absolute *Power* cannot conclude it self, neither can that which is in nature revocable be made fixed; no more then if a man should appoint or declare by his *Will*, that if hee made any *Latter Will*, it should bee void. And for the *Case* of the *Act* of *Parliament*, there is a notable President of it in King H E N R Y the Eight's time : Who, doubting hee might die in the minority of his Sonne, procured an *Act* to passe, *That no Statute made during the minority of the King, should bind him or his Successours, except it were confirmed by the King under his great Seale, at his full age.* But the first *Act* that passed in King EDWARD the Sixth his time, was an *Act* of Repeale of that former *Act*; at which time nevertheless the King was *Minor*. But things that doe not bind, may satisfie for the time.

There was also made a shoaring or underproping *Act* for the *Benevolence*; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay, and nevertheless were not brought in, to bee leviable by course of Law. Which *Act* did not onely bring in the *Areres*, but did indeed countenance the whole businesse, and was pretended to bee made at the desire of those, that had been forward to pay.

This *Parliament* also was made that good *Law*, which gave the *Attaint* upon a *false Verdict* between *Partie* and *Partie*, which before was a kind of *Evan-*

gile, irremediable. It extends not to causes *Capitall*, as well because they are for the most part at the Kings Suit ; as because in them (if they be followed in Course of *Indictment*) there passeth a double *Jury*, the *Indictors*, and the *Triers*; and so not Twelve Men, but Foure and twenty. But it seemeth that was not the onely reason ; for this reason holdeth not in the *Appeale*. But the great reason was , lest it should tend to the discouragement of *Jurors* in Cases of *Life* and *Death* ; if they shoulde subject to Suit and Pe-naltie, where the favour of *Life* maketh against them. It extendeth not also to any Suit, where the *Demand* is under the value of forty pounds ; for that in such Cases of petty value, it would not quit the Charge, to goe about againe.

There was another *Law* made against a branch of *Ingratitude* in Women, who having been advanced by their *Husbands*, or their *Husbands Ancestors*, should alien, and thereby seek to defeat the *Heires*, or those in *Remainder*, of the Lands, whereunto they had bin so advanced. The remedie was, by giving power to the next, to enter for a forfeiture.

There was also enacted that Charitable *Law*, for the admission of poore Suiters *In Forma Pauperis*, without Fee to *Counsellor*, *Attorney*, or *Clerke*, whereby poore men became rather able to *vexe*, then unable to *sue*. There were divers other good *Laws* made that *Parliament*, as wee said before : but wee still observe our manner, in selecting out those, that are not of a *Vulgar* nature.

The King this while, though he sate in *Parliament*, as in full *Peace*, and seemed to account of the designes of PERKIN (who was now returned into *Flanders*) but as a *May-game* ; yet having the composition of a wise King (*Stout* without, and *Apprehensive* within) had given order for the watching of *Beacons* upon the Coasts,

Coasts, & erecting more where they stood too thin; and had a carefull eye where this wandering *Cloud* would break. But P E R K I N advised to keep his fire (which hitherto burned as it were upon green Wood) alive, with continuall blowing; Sailed again into *Ireland*, whence he had formerly departed, rather upon the hopes of *France*, then upon any unreadiness or discouragement hee found in that People. But in the space of time between the Kings *Diligence* and *Poynings Commission*, had so settled things there, as there was nothing left for P E R K I N, but the blustering affection of wild & naked people. Wherefore hee was advised by his *Councell*, to seeke aide of the King of *Scotland*; a *Prince* yong, and valourous, and in good terms with his *Nobles* and *People*, and ill affected to King HENRY. At this time also both MAXIMILIAN and C H A R L E S of *France* began to beare no good will to the King. The one being displeased with the Kings *Prohibition* of *Commerce* with *Flanders*: The other holding the King for suspect, in regard of his late entry into league with the *Italians*. Wherefore besides the open *Aides* of the *Duchesse of Burgundy*, which did with *Sailes* and *Oares* put on and advance PERKINS designes, there wanted not some secret *Tides* from MAXIMILIAN and CHARLES, which did further his fortunes. In so much as they, both by their secret Letters, and Messages, recommended him to the King of *Scotland*.

P E R K I N therefore coming into *Scotland* upon those hopes, with a wel appointed company, was by the King of Scots (being formerly well prepared) honourably welcomed, and soone after his arrivall admitted to his Presence, in a solemne manner. For the King received him in *State* in his Chamber of *Presence*, accompanied with divers of his *Nobles*. And PERKIN well attended, as well with those that the King

had sent before him, as with his own *Traine*, entered the roome where the King was, and coming neer to the King, and bowing a little to embrace him, he retired some paces backe, and with a loud voice (that all that were present might heare him) made his *Declaration* in this manner.

High and Mighty King, your Grace, and these your Nobles here present, may be pleased benignely to bow your Eares, to heare the Tragedie of a young Man, that by Right ought to hold in his hand the Ball of a Kingdome; but by Fortune is made Himselfe a Ball, tossed from Misery to Misery, and from Place to Place. You see here before you the Spectacle of a PLANTAGENE^T, who hath been carried from the Nurserie to the Sanctuary; from the Sanctuary, to the direfull Prison; from the Prison, to the Hand of the cruell Tormentor; and from that Hand, to the wide VVildernesse (as I may truly call it) for so the World hath been to mee. So that bee that is borne to a great Kingdome, hath not Ground to set his foot upon; more then this where bee now standeth, by your Princely Favour. EDWARD the Fourth, late King of England, (as your Grace cannot but have heard) left two Sonnes; EDWARD, and RICHARD, Duke of Yorke, both very young.

young. EDWARD, the eldest succeeded their Father in the Crowne, by the name of King EDWARD the Fifth. But RICHARD, Duke of Gloucester, their unnaturall Uncle, first thirsting after the Kingdome, through Ambition, and afterwards thirsting for their Bloud, out of desire to secure himselfe; employed an Instrument of his (confident to him, as hee thought) to murther them both. But this Man that was employed to execute that execrable Tragedie, having cruelly slaine King EDWARD, the eldest of the two, was moved partly by Remorse, and partly by some other meane, to save RICHARD his Brother; making a Report neverthelesse to the Tyrant, that he had performed his Commandement for both Brethren. This Report was accordingly beleived, and published generally. So that the World hath been possessed of an Opinion, that they both were barbarously made away, though ever Truth hath some sparks that flie abroad, untill it appeare in due time, as this hath had. But Almighty G O D, that stopped the Mouth of the Lion, and saved little JOAS from the Tyrannie of A T H A L I A H, when shee massacred the Kings Children; and did save I S A A C, when the hand was stretched forth to sacrifice him, preserved the second

*Second Brother. For I my selfe, that stand
bere in your presence, am that very R I-
C H A R D, Duke of Yorke, Brother of that
infortunate Prince, King E D W A R D the
Fifth, now the most rightfull surviving Heire-
Male to that Victorious and most Noble
E D W A R D, of that Name the Fourth, late
King of England. For the manner of my
Escape, it is fit it should passe in silence, or (at
least) in a more secret Relation: for that it
may concerne some alive, and the memorie of
some that are dead. Let it suffice to thinke,
that I had then a Mother living, a Queene,
and one that expected daily such a Com-
mandement from the Tyrant, for the mur-
thering of her Children. Thus in my tender
age escaping by G o d s Mercy out of Lon-
don, I was secretly conveyed over Sea. Where,
after a time, the Party that had me in Charge,
(upon what new Feares, change of Mind, or
Practice, G o d knoweth) suddenly forsooke
mee. Wherby I was forced to wander abroad,
and to seeke meane Conditions for the sustai-
ning of my Life. Wherfore distracted between
severall Passions, the one of Feare to bee
knowne, lest the Tyrant should have a new
Attempt upon mee, the other of Griefe and
Disdaine to be unknowne, and to live in that
base*

base and servile manner that I did ; I resolved with my selfe, to expect the Tyrants Death, and then to put my selfe into my Sisters hands, who was next Heire to the Crowne. But in this Season, it happened one H E N R Y T I D D E R, son to E D M O N D T I D D E R Earle of Richmond, to come from France, and enter into the Realme, and by subtile and foule meanes to obtaine the Crowne of the same, which to mee rightfully appertained. So that it was but a Change, from Tyrant to Tyrant. This H E N R Y, my extreme and mortall Enemie, so soone as he had knowledge of my being alive, imagined and wrought all the subtle waies and meanes bee could, to procure my finall Destruction. For my mortall Enemie hath not onely falsly surmised mee to be a fained Person, giving me Nick-names, so abusing the World ; but also, to deferre and put mee from entry into England, hath offered large Summes of Money, to corrupt the Princes and their Ministers, with whom I have been retained ; and made importune Labours to certaine Servants about my Person, to murther or poysone mee, and others to forsake & leave my Righteous Quarrell, and to depart from my Service, as Sir ROBERT C L I F F O R D, and others. So that every

Man

Man of Reason may well perceive, that HENRY, calling himself King of England, needed not to have bestowed such great Summes of Treasure, nor so to have busied himselfe with importune and incessant Labour and Industry, to compasse my Death and Ruine, if I had been such a fained Person. But the truth of my Cause being so manifest, moved the most Christian King CHARLES, and the Lady Duchesse Dowager of Burgundy, my most Deare Aunt, not only to acknowledge the truth thereof, but lovingly to assist mee. But it seemeth that GOD above (for the good of this whole Island, and the knitting of these two Kingdomes of England and Scotland in a strait Concord and Amitie, by so great an Obligation) had reserved the placing of me in the Imperiall Throne of England, for the Arms & Succours of your Grace. Neither is it the first time that a King of Scotland hath supported them, that were bereft and spouled of the Kingdome of England; as of late (in fresh memory) it was done in the Person of HENRY the Sixth. Wherefore for that your Grace hath given cleare Signes, that you are in no Noble qualitie inferiour to your Royall Ancestors; I, so distressed a Prince, was hereby moved to come and put my Selfe into your Royall

Royall Hands, desiring your Assistance to recover my Kingdome of England ; promising faithfully to beare my Selfe towards your Grace no otherwise, then if I were your owne Naturall Brother, and will upon the Recoverie of mine Inheritance, gratefully doe you all the Pleasure that is in my utmost Power.

A FTER PERKIN had told his Tale, King J A M E S answered bravely and wisely ; That whatsoever hee were, hee should not repent him of putting himselfe into his hands. And from that time forth , though there wanted not some about him, that would have perswaded him, that all was but an *Illusion*; yet notwithstanding, either taken by P E R K I N S amiable and alluring behaviour, or inclining to the recommendation of the great Princes abroad, or willing to take an occasion of a Warre against King H E N R Y, he entertained him in all things, as became the person of RICHARD Duke of Yorke ; embraced his Quarrell ; and (the more to put it out of doubt, that hee tooke him to be a great Prince, and not a Representation onely) hee gave consent , that this Duke should take to wife the Lady K A T H E R I N E GORDON, daughter to the Earle Huntley , being a neare Kinswoman to the King himselfe , and a young Virgin of excellent beautie and vertue.

Not long after, the King of Scots in person, with P E R K I N in his company, entred with a great Armie (though it consisted chiefly of Borderers, being raised somewhat suddenly) into Northumberland. And P E R K I N, for a Perfume before him as hee went,

caused to be published a Proclamation of this tenour following, in the name of RICHARD Duke of Yorke, true Inheritor of the Crowne of *England*.

The Originall of this Proclamatiōn remaineth with Sir Robert Cotton, a worthy Preserver and Treasurer of rare Antiquities: from whose Manuscripts I have had much light for the furnishing of this Worke.

IT bath pleased GOD, Who putteth downe the Mightie from their Seat, and exalteth the Humsole, and suffereth not the Hopes of the Just to perish in the end, to give Us means at the leng: h, to shew Our Selves armed unto Our Lieges and People of England. But far be it from Us, to intend their hurt & damage, or to make Warre upon them, otherwisiethen to deliver Our Selfe and them from Tyrannie and Oppression. For, Our mortall Enemie HENRY TIDDER, a false Usurper of the Crowne of England, (which to Us by Naturall & Lineall Right appertaineth) knowing in his owne Heart Our undoubted Right, (We being the very RICHARD, Duke of Yorke, younger Sonne, and now surviving Heire-male of the Noble and Victorious EDWARD the Fourth, late king of England) hath not only deprived Us of Our Kingdom, but likewise by all foule and wicked meanes, sought to betray Us, and bereave Us of Our Life. Yet if his Tyrannie onely extended it selfe to Our Person (although Our Royall Bloud teacheth Us to be sensible of Injuries) it should kee lesse to Our Griefe. But this

TID-

TIDDER, who boasteth himselfe to have overthrowne a Tyrant, hath ever since his first entrance into his Usurped Reigne, put little in practice, but Tyrannie and the feats thereof.

For King RICHARD Our unnaturall Uncle, although desire of Rule did blind him, yet in his other actions (like a true PLANTAGENET) was Noble, and loved the Honour of the Realme, and the Contentment and Comfort of his Nobles and People. But this Our Mortall Enemie (agreeable to the meannessse of his Birth) hath trod under foot the Honour of this Nation; selling Our best Confederates for Money, and making Merchandise of the Bloud, Estates, and Fortunes of Our Peeres and Subjects, by fained VVars, and dishonourable Peace, onely to enrich his Coffers. Nor unlike hath been his hatefull Mis-government, and evill Deportments at home. First, bee hath (to fortifie his false Quarrell) caused divers Nobles of this Our Realme (whom he held Suspect, and stood in dread of) to be cruelly murthred; as Our Cousin Sir VVILLIAM STANLEY Lord Chamberlain, Sir SIMON MOUNTFORT, Sir ROBERT RATCLIFFE, VVILLIAM DAWBENEY, HUMPHREY STAFFORD, and many others, besides such as have dearly bought their lives with intolerable Ransomes.

Some of which Nobles are now in the Sanctuary. Also he hath long kept, and yet keepeth in Prison, Our right entirely welbeloved Cosen EDWARD, Son and Heire to Our Uncle Duke of Clarence, and others ; withholding from them their rightfull Inheritance , to the intent they should never bee of might and power, to aide and assist Us at Our need, after the duty of their Liegeances. He also married by compulsion certaine of Our Sisters, & also the Sister of Our said Cosen the Earle of VVArwick, & divers other Ladies of the Royal Bloud, unto certain of his Kinsmen & Friends of simple & low Degree, & putting apart all well-disposed Nobles, bee bath none in favour & trust about his Person, but Bishop FOX, SMITH, BRAY, LOVEL, OLIVER KING, DAVID OWEN, RISELEY, TURBERVILLE, TILER, CHOLMLEY, EMPSON, JAMES HOBART, JOHN CUT, GARTH, HENRY VVYAT, and such other Caitifes and Villaines of Birth, which by subtle Inventions and Pilling of the People, have been the principall Finders, Occasioners, and Counsellors of the Mis-rule and Mischiefe now reigning in England.

Wee remembryng these Premisses, with the great & execrable Offences daily committed and done by Our foresaid great Enemie, and his

his Adherents, in breaking the Liberties and Franchises of Our Mother the Holy Church, upon pretences of Wicked and Heathenish Policie, to the high displeasure of Almighty GOD; besides the manifold Treasons, abominable Murthers, Manslaughters, Robberies, Extortions, the daily Pilling of the People, by Dismes, Taxes, Tallages, Benevolences, & other unlawful Impositions, and grievous Exactions, with many other horribles Effects, to the likely destruction and desolation of the whole Realme; shall by Gods Grace, and the help and assistance of the great Lords of our Bloud, with the counsell of other sad Persons, see that the Commodities of Our Realme be employed to the most advantage of the same; the intercourse of Merchandise betwixt Realm and Realm, to be ministred and handled, as shall more bee to the Common weale and prosperity of Our Subjects; and all such Dismes, Taxes, Tallages, Benevolences, unlawfull Impositions, and grievous Exactions, as be above rehearsed to be fore-done and laid apart, and never from henceforth to be called upon, but in such cases as Our noble Progenitors, Kings of England, have of old time bin accustomed to have the aide, succour, and help of their Subjects & true Liege-men. And further, We doe out of Our Grace and Clemency,

Clemency, hereby as well publish & promise to all Our Subjects Remission and free Pardon of all By-past Offences whatsoever, against Our Person, or Estate, in adhering to Our said Enemy, by whom (Wee know well) they have bin mis-led, if they shall within time convenient submit themselves unto Us. And for such as shall come with the foremost, to assist Our Righteous Quarrell, We shall make them so far partakers of Our Princely Favour and Bounty, as shall be hightly for the Comfort of them and theirs, both during their Life, and after their death. As also Wee shall by all means, which GOD shall put into Our hands, demeane Our selves to give Royall contentment to all Degrees and Estates of Our People, maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Entire, preserving the Honours, Priviledges, and Preheminences of Our Nobles, from contempt or disparagement, according to the dignity of their Bloud. We shall also unyoak Our People from all hevie Burthens and Endurances, and confirm Our Cities, Boroughs, and Towns in their Charters and Freedoms, with inlargement, where it shalbe deserved ; & in all points give our Subjects cause to thinke, that the blessed & debonaire Government of our noble Father K. EDWARD (in his last times.) is in Us revived.

And

And for as much as the putting to death, or taking alive of Our said Mortal Enemy, may bee a meane to stay much effusion of Bloud, which otherwise may ensue, if by Compulsion or faire Promises, he shall draw after him any number of Our Subjects to resist Us; which We desire to avoid (though We be certainly informed, that Our said Enemy is purposed & prepared to flye the Land, having already made over great Masses of the Treasure of Our Crown, the better to support him in Forraign Parts) We do hereby declare, That whosoever shall take or distress Our said Enemy (though the Party be of never so mean a Condition) hee shall be by Us rewarded with a Thousand Pound in Mony, forthwith to bee laid downe to him, and an Hundred Markes by the yeare of Inheritance; besides that he may otherwise merit, both toward God and all good People, for the destruction of such a Tyrant.

Lastly, Wee doe all men to wit, and herein We take also God to witnesse, That whereas G O D hath moved the Heart of Our Dearest Cousin, the King of Scotland, to aide Us in Person, in this Our righteous Quarrell; it is altogether without any Pact or Promise, or so much as demand of any thing, that may prejudice Our Crown, or Subjects: But contrariwise

wise with promise on our said Cousins part, that whensoever hee shall find us in sufficient strength to get the upper hand of our Enemie, (which we hope will be very suddenly) he will forthwith peaceably return into his own Kingdome; contenting himselfe onely with the glorie of so Honourable an Enterprise, and our true and faithfull Love and Amitie, Which wee shall ever (by the Grace of Almighty GOD) so order, as shall be to the great comfort of both Kingdomes.

But PERKINS Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England ; neither was hee the better welcome for the company hee came in. Wherefore the King of Scotland seeing none came in to PERKIN, nor none stirred any where in his favour, turned his enterprise into a Rode ; and wasted and destroied the Countrie of Northumberland with fire and sword. But hearing that there were Forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his Men heavie and laden with booty, hee returned into Scotland with great Spoiles, deferring further prosecution, till another time. It is said, that PERKIN acting the part of a Prince handsomely , when hee saw the Scottish fell to waste the Countrie, came to the King in a passionate manner , making great lamentation, and desired, That that might not bee the manner of making the Warre ; for that no Crowne was so deare to his mind , as that hee desired to purchase it with the bloud and ruine of his Countrie. Whereunto the King answered half in sport; that he doubted much, hee was carefull for that that was none of his, and that

that he should be too good a *Steward* for his Enemie, to save the *Countrie* to his use.

By this time, beeing the Eleventh yeare of the King, the Interruption of Trade betweene the *English* and the *Flemmish*, began to pinch the *Mercants* of both Nations very sore. Which moved them, by all meanes they could devise, to affect and dispose their *Soveraignes* respectively, to open the *Intercourse* againe. Wherein, time favoured them. For the *Arch-Duke* and his *Councell* began to see, that *PERKIN* would prove but a *Rumagate*, and *Citizen* of the *World*; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *Babies*. And the King on his part, after the Attempts upon *Kent* and *Northumberland*, beganne to have the busynesse of *PERKIN* in lesse estimation; so as he did not put it to accompt, in any Consultation of State. But that that moved him most, was, that beeing a King that loved *Wealth* and *Treasure*, he could not endure to have *Trade* sicke, nor any Obstruction to continue in the *Gate-veine*, which disperseth that bloud. And yet he kept State so farre, as first to bee sought unto. Wherein the *Merchant-Adventurers* likewise, (beeing a strong Companie at that time, and well underfet with rich Men, and good order) did hold out bravely; taking off the Commodities of the *Kingdome*, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of *Vent*. At the last, *Commissioners* met at *London*, to Treat. On the Kings part; *Bishop FOXE* *Lord Privy Seale*, *Viscount Wells*, *KENDAL* Prior of *Saint JOHNS*, *WARHAM* Master of the *Rolles*, who began to gaine much upon the Kings opinion; *URSWICK*, who was almost over one; and *RISLEY*. On the *Arch-Dukes* part, the *Lord BEVERS* his *Admirall*, the *Lord VERUNSEL* President of *Flanders*. and others. These concluded a perfect Treatie, both of *Amitie* and *Intercourse*.

course, betweene the King and the Arch-Duke; Contayning Articles both of State, Commerce, and Free-Fishing. This is that *Treatie*, which the Flemmings call at this day, *Intercursus Magnus*; both because it is more compleat, then the precedent Treaties, of the Third and Fourth yeares of the King: and chiefly to give it a difference, from the *Treatie* that followed in the One and twentith yeare of the King: which they call *Intercursus Malus*. In this *Treatie*, there was an expresse Article against the Reception of the Rebels of either Prince by other; purporting, that if any such Rebells should be required by the Prince whose Rebells he was, of the Prince Confederate, that forthwith the Prince Confederate should by *Proclamation* command him to avoide the Countrey. Which if he did not within fifteen daies, the *Rebell* was to stand proscribed, and put out of *Protection*. But nevertheless in this Article, P E R K I N was not named, neither perhaps contained, because he was no *Rebell*. But by this meanes his wings were clipt off his Followers, that were *English*. And it was exprefly comprised in the *Treatie*, that it should extend to the Territories of the *Duchesse Dowager*. After the *Intercourse* thus restored, The *English Merchants* came againe to their *Mansion* at *Antwerpe*, where they were received with *Procession* and great Joy.

The Winter following, being the Twelfth yeare of his reigne, The King called againe his *Parliament*: Where he did much exaggerate both the *Malice*, and the cruell *Predatorie Warre* lately made by the King of *Scotland*; That that King, being in Amitie with him, and no wayes provoked, should so burne in hatred towards him, as to drinke of the *Lees* and *Dreggs* of P E R K I N S *Intoxication*, who was every where else detected and discarded. And that whien he perceiued it was out of his reach, to doe the King any hurt,

he

he had turned his Armes upon unarmed and unprovided *People*, to spoile only and depopulate, contrary to the *Laws* both of *War* and *Peace*: Concluding, that he could neither with Honour, nor with the safety of his *People*, to whom he did owe Protection, let passe these wrongs unrevenged. The *Parliament* understood him well, and gave him a *Subsidie*, limited to the summe of one hundred and twentie thousand Pounds, besides two *Fifteenes*. For his *Wars* were alwaies to him as a *Mine of Treasure*, of a strange kind of *Ore*, *Iron* at the top, and *Gold* and *Silver* at the bottome. At this *Parliament* (for that there had been so much time spent in making *Laws* the yeere before, and for that it was called purposely in respect of the *Scottish War*) there were no *Laws* made to be remembred. Onely there passed a *Law*, at the Sute of the *Merchant-Adventurers of England*, against the *Merchant-Adventurers of London*, for *Monopolizing* and exacting upon the Trade: Which it seemeth they did, a little to save themselves, after the hard time they had sustained by want of Trade. But those *Innovations* were taken away by *Parliament*.

But it was fatall to the King, to fight for his money. And though he avoyded to fight with *Enemies* abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with *Rebels* at home. For no sooner began the *Subsidie* to be levied in *Cornwall*, but the people there began to grudge and murmure. The *Cornish* being a Race of Men, stout of stomacke, mighty of body and limme, and that lived hardly in a barren Country, and many of them could (for a neede) live under ground, that were *Timmers*; they muttered extreamely, that it was a thing not to be suffered, that for a little stirre of the *Scots*, soon blowne over, they should be thus grinded to Powder with *Payments*: And said, it was for them to pay, that had too much, and lived idly. But

they would eat the bread they got with the sweat of their brows, & no man should take it from them. And as in the *Tides of People* once up, there want not comonly stirring *Winds* to make them more rough: So this *People* did light upon two *Ring-leaders*, or *Captaines of the Rout*. The one was one MICHAEL JOSEPH, a *Black-smith* or *Farrier* of *Badmin*; a notable talking Fellow, and no lesse desirous to be talked of. The other was THOMAS FLAMMOCKE, a *Lawyer*; who, by telling his neighbours commonly upon any occasion, that the *Law* was on their side, had gotten great sway amongst them. This man talked learnedly, & as if he could tell how to make a *Rebellion*, and never breake the *Peace*. He told the *People*, that *Subsidies* were not to be granted nor levied in this cale; that is, for *Warres of Scotland* (for that the *Law* had provided another course, by service of *Escuage*, for those Journies) much lesse when all was quiet, and War was made but a *Pretence* to poll and pill the *People*: And therefore that it was good, they should not stand now like sheepe before the Shearers, but put on Harness, and take weapons in their hands: Yet to doe no creature hurt; but goe and deliver the King a *Strong Petition*, for the laying downe of those grievous *Payments*, and for the punishment of those that had given him that *Counsel*; to make others beware how they did the like in time to come: And said, for his part he did not see how they could doe the duety of true *English-men*, and good *Liege-men*, except they did deliver the King from such wicked Ones that would destroy both Him and the Countrey. Their ayeme was at *Arch-Bishop MORTON*, and Sir REGINOLD BRAY, who were the Kings *Skreens* in this Envy.

After that these two, FLAMMOCKE and the *Black-smith*, had, by joyned and severall *Pratings*, found tokens

tokens of consent in the *Multitude*, they offered themselves to lead them, untill they should heare of better men to be their *Leaders*; which they said would be ere long: Telling them further, that they would be but their servants, and first in every danger; but doubted not but to make both the *West-end* & the *East-end* of *England* to mee in so good a *Quarrell*; and that all (rightly understood) was but for the Kings service. The *People*, upon these seditious *Instigations*, did arme (most of them with *Bowes*, and *Arrowes*, and *Bills*, and such other Weapons of rude and Countrey Peo- ple) and forthwith under the *Command* of their *Lea- ders* (which in such cases is ever at pleasure). marched out of *Corne-wall*, through *Devonshire*, unto *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, without any slaughter, violence, or spoyle of the Countrey. At *Taunton* they killed, in fu- rie, an officious & eager *Commissioner* for the *Subsidie*, whom they called the *Provost* of *Perrin*. Thence they marched to *Wells*: where the Lord *AUDLEY* (with whom their *Leaders* had, before, some secret *Intelli- gence*) a Noble-man of an ancient *Family*, but unqui- et and popular, and aspiring to *Ruine*, came in to them, and was by them (with great gladnesse and cries of Joy) accepted as their *Generall*; they beeing now proud, that they were led by a *Noble-man*. The Lord *AUDLEY* ledde them on from *Wells* to *Salisbury*, and from *Salisbury* to *Winchester*. Thence the foolish people, who (in effect) led their *Leaders*, had a mind to be led into *Kent*; fancying, that the people there would joyne with them, contrary to all reason or judgement; considering, the *Kentish-men* had shewed great *Loyaltie* and *Affection* to the King so lately be- fore. But the rude People had heard *FLAMMOCKE* say, that *Kent* was never Conquered, and that they were the freest *People* of *England*. And, upon these vaine Noises, they looked for great matters at their hands,

in a cause which they conceited to be for the libertie of the Subiect. But when they were come into Kent, the Countrey was so well settled, both by the Kings late kinde usage towards them, and by the credit and power of the Earle of Kent, the Lord ABERGAVEN-NIE, and the Lord COBHAM, as neither Gentleman nor Yeoman came in to their aide; which did much damp and dismay many of the simpler sort: Insomuch, as divers of them did secretly fly from the Army, and went home. But the sturdier sort, and those that were most engaged, stood by it, and rather waxed *Proud*, than failed in *Hopes* and *Courage*. For as it did somewhat appall them, that the people came not in to them; so it did no lesse enncourage them, that the Kings Forces had not set upon them, having marched from the *West* unto the *East of England*. Wherefore they kept on their way, and encamped upon Blacke-heath, betweene Greenwich and Eltham; threatening either to bid Battell to the King (for now the Seas went higher then to MORTON, and B R A I E) or to take London within his view, imagining with themselves, there to finde no lesse Feare, then Wealth.

But to returne to the King. When first he heard of this *Commotion* of the *Cornish-men* occasioned by the *Subsidie*, he was much troubled therewith: Not for it selfe, but in regard of the Concurrence of other *Dangers*, that did hang over him at that time. For he doubted least a *Warre* from *Scotland*, a *Rebellion* from *Corne-wall*, and the Practices and *Conspiracies* of PER-KIN and his *Partakers*, would come upon him at once; Knowing well, that it was a dangerous *Triplicitie* to a *Monarchie*, to have the *Armes* of a *Forreiner*, the *Discontents* of *Subiects*, and the *Title* of a *Pretender*, to meeete. Nevertheless, the *Occasion* tooke him in some part well provided. For as soone as the *Parliament* had broken up, the King had presently raysed a puissant

puissant Armie, to Warre upon Scotland. And King JAMES of Scotland likewise, on his part, had made great preparations either for defence, or for new assayling of England. But as for the Kings Forces, they were not onely in preparation, but in readinesse presently to set forth, under the Conduct of D A W B E N E Y, the Lord Chamberlaine. But as soone as the King understood of the Rebellion of Cornwall, hee stayed those Forces, retaining them for his owne service and safetie. But therewithall hee dispatched the Earle of Surrey into the North, for the defence and strength of those Parts, in case the Scots should stirre. But for the course hee held towards the Rebels, it was utterly differing from his former custome, and practice; which was ever full of forwardnesse and celerite, to make head against them, or to set upon them as soone as ever they were in Action. This hee was wont to doe. But now, besides that he was attempered by Yeeres, and lesse in love with Dangers, by the continued Fruition of a Crowne; it was a time when the various appearance to his Thoughts of Perils of severall Nature, and from divers Parts, did make him judge it his best and surest way, to keepe his Strength together, in the Seate and Centre of his Kingdome. According to the ancient Indian Embleme; in such a swelling Season, To hold the hand upon the middle of the Bladder, that no side might rise. Besides, there was no necessitie put upon him, to alter this Counsell. For neither did the Rebels spoyle the Countrey; in which case it had beeene dishonour to abandon his People: Neither on the other side, did their Forces gather or encrease, which might hasten him to precipitate and assayle them, before they grew too strong. And lastly, both Reason of Estate and Warre seemed to agree with this course; For that Insurrections of base People are commonly more furious

in

in their Beginnings. And by this meanes also he had them the more at *Vantage*, beeing tyred and harrassed with a long march; and more at *Mercie*, being cut off farre from their *Country*, and therefore not able by any sudden flight to get to *Retraite*, and to renew the *Troubles*.

When therefore the *Rebels* were encamped on *Blacke-Heath*, upon the *Hill*, whence they might behold the Citie of *London*, and the faire *Valley* about it: the King knowing well, that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountring them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appeare to have beene no *Coldnesse* in foreflowing, but *Wisedome* in choosing his time; resolved with all speed to assayle them, and yet wth that *Providencie*, and *Suretie*, as should leave little to *Venture* or *Fortune*. And having very great and puissant *Forces* about him, the better to master all *Events* and *Accidents*, hee divided them into three parts. The first was led by the *Earle of Oxford* in chiefe, assisted by the *Earles of Essex* and *Suffolke*. These *Noblemen* were appointed, with some *Cornets of Horse*, and *Bands of Foot*, and good store of *Artillerie* wheeling about to put themselves beyond the *Hill*, where the *Rebels* were encamped, and to beset all the *Skirts* and *Descents* thereof, except those that lay towards *London*, whereby to have these *Wilde Beasts* (as it were) in a *Toyle*. The second part of his *Forces* (which were those that were to bee most in *Action*, and upon which he relied most for the *Fortune* of the *Day*) hee did assigne to bee ledde by the *Lord Chamberlaine*, who was appointed to set upon the *Rebels* in Front, from that side which is toward *London*. The third part of his *Forces* (beeing likewise great and brave *Forces*) he retained about himselfe, to be ready, upon all *Events*, to restore the *Fight*, or

con-

consummate the *Victorie*; and meane while, to secure the *Citie*. And for that purpose hee encamped in Person in Saint G E O R G E s *Fields*, putting him selfe betweene the *Citie* and the *Rebels*. But the *Citie*, of *London* (specially at the first) upon the neare encamping of the *Rebels*, was in great *Tumult*: As it useth to bee with wealthy and populous *Cities* (especially those, which, for greatnessse and fortune, are *Queenes* of their *Regions*) who seldom see out of their *Windowes*, or from their *Towers*, an *Armie* of enemies. But that which troubled them most, was the conceit, that they dealt with a *Rout* of *People*, with whom there was no *Composition*, or *Condition*, or orderly *Treating*, if need were; but likely to be bent altogether upon *Rapine* and *Spoyle*. And although they had heard that the *Rebels* had behaved themselves quietly and modestly, by the way as they went; yet they doubted much, that would not last, but rather make them more hungry, and more in appetite, to fall upon *Spoyle* in the end. Wherefore there was great running to and fro of *People*, some to the *Gates*, some to the *Walles*, some to the *Water-side*; giving themselves *Alarmes*, and *Panick* fears continually. Nevertheless, both T A T E the *Lord Maior*, and S H A W, and H A D D O N, the *Sheriffs*, did their parts stoutly and well, in arming and ordering the *People*. And the King likewise did adjoyn some *Captains* of experience in the *Warres*, to advise and assist the *Citizens*. But soone after, when they understood that the King had so ordered the matter, that the *Rebels* must winne three *Battells*, before they could approach the *Citie*, and that he had put his own *Person* betweene the *Rebels* and them, and that the great care was rather how to impound the *Rebels*, that none of them might escape, then that any doubt was made to vanquish them; they grew to be quiet and out of feare.

The rather, for the confidence they repos'd (which was not small) in the three Leaders, OXFORD, ESSEX, and DAWBENEY; All men fam'd and lov'd amongst the People. As for JASPER Duke of Bedford, whom the King used to employ with the first in his Wars, he was then sick, and dyed soone after.

It was the two and twentieth of June, and a Saturday (which was the Day of the weeke the King fansied) when the Battaille was fought; though the King had, by all the Art he could devise, given out a false Day, as if he prepared to give the *Rebells* Battaille on the Monday following, the better to find them unprovided, and in disarray. The Lords, that were appointed to circle the Hill, had some daies before planted themselves (as at the Receipt) in places convenient. In the afternoon towards the decline of the day (which was done, the better to keep the *Rebells* in opinion that they should not fight that day) the Lord DAWBENEY marched on towards them, & first beat some *Troups* of them from *Detford-bridge*, where they fought manfully: But being in no great number were soon driven back, and fled up to their maine *Army* upon the Hill. The *Army*, at that time hearing of the approach of the Kings *Forces*, were putting themselves in Array, not without much Confusion. But neither had they placed upon the first high-ground towards the Bridge, any *Forces* to second the *Troupes* below, that kept the Bridge; neither had they brought forwards their *Maine Battaille* (which stood in array farre into the *Heath*) near to the ascent of the Hill. So that the Earle with his *Forces* mounted the Hill, and recovered the *Plaine*, without resistance. The Lord DAWBENEY charged them with great fury; Insomuch, as it had like (by accident) to have brands led the Fortune of the Day. For, by inconsiderate Forwardnesse in fighting in the head of his *Troupes*,

he

he was taken by the *Rebels*; but, immediately rescued, & delivered. The *Rebels* maintained the Fight for a small time, & for their Persons shewed no want of courage: but being ill armed, & ill led, and without *Horse* or *Artillerie*, they were with no great difficultie cut in peeces, and put to flight. And for their three Leaders; the Lord AUDLEY, the Black-smith, and FLAMMOCKE, (as, commonly the Captaines of *Comotions* are but *halfe-couraged Men*) suffered themselves to be taken alive. The number slaine on the *Rebels* part, were some two thousand Men; their *Armie* amounting (as it is said) unto the number of sixteen thousand. The rest were (in effect) all taken; for that the *Hill*, as was said, was encompassed with the Kings *Forces* round about. On the Kings part there dyed about three hundred; most of them shot with Arrowes, which were reported to be of the length of a Taylors yard: So strong and mighty a *Bow* the *Cornish-men* were said to draw.

The *Victorie* thus obtained, the King created divers *Bannerets*, as well upon *Black-heath*, where his *Lievtenant* had wonne the *Field* (whither hee rode in Person to performe the said *Creation*) as in Saint GEORGES *Fields*, where his owne Person had bin encamped. And for matter of *Liberalitie*, he did (by open *Edict*) give the goods of all the *Prisoners*, unto those that had taken them; either to take them in *Kinde*, or compound for them as they could. After matter of *Honour* and *Liberalitie*, followed matter of *Severitie* and *Execution*. The Lord A U D L E Y was led from *New-gate* to *Tower-hill*, in a *Paper Coate* painted with his owne *Armes*; the *Armes* reversed, the *Coate* torne, and he at *Tower-hill* beheaded. F L A M M O C K E, and the Black-smith were hanged, drawne, and quartered at *Tiburne*; The Black-smith taking pleasure upon the *Hurdle* (as it seemeth by words

that hee uttered) to thinke that hee should be famous in after-times. The King was once in mind to have sent downe F L A M M O C K E, and the Black-smith, to have beene executed in *Cornewall*, for the more terrorre. But, being advertised, that the Country was yet unquiet and boyling, hee thought better not to irritate the People further. All the rest were pardoned by *Proclamation*, and to take out their Pardons under Seale, as many as would. So that, more than the bloud drawn in the Field, the King did satisfie himselfe with the lives of onely three Offenders, for the expiation of this great Rebellion.

It was a strange thing, to observe the varietie and inequalitie of the Kings Executions and Pardons. And a man would think it, at the first, a kinde of Lottery or Chance. But, looking into it more nearely, one shall find there was reason for it, much more perhaps than (after so long a distance of time) wye can now discerne. In the *Kentish Commotion* (which was but an handfull of men) there were executed to the number of one hundred and fiftie; and, in this so mighty a Rebellion, but three: Whether it were, that the King put to accompt the men that were slaine in the Field: or that he was not willing to be severe in a popular Cause; or that the harmelesse behaviour of this People (that came from the West of England, to the East, without mischiefe almost, or spoyle of the Country) did somewhat mollifie him, & move him to Compassion; or lastly, that he made a great difference betweene People, that did Rebell upon *Wantonnesse*, and them that did rebell upon *Want*.

After the *Cornish-men* were defeated, there came from *Calice* to the King, an honourable Ambassage from the French King, which had arrived at *Calice* a Moneth before, & there was stayed in respect of the troubles: but honourably entertained and defrayed.

The

The King, at their first comming, sent unto them, & prayed them to have patience, till a little Smoake, that was raised in his Country, were over, which would soon be: Slighting (as his manner was) that openly, which nevertheless he intended seriously.

This *Ambassage* concerned no great Affaire; but only the *Prolongation* of Dayes for payment of Monies, & some other Particulars of the *Frontiers*. And it was (indeed) but a wooing *Ambassage*, with good respects to entertaine the King in good affection: but nothing was done, or handled, to the derogation of the Kings late *Treatie* with the *Italians*.

But, during the time that the *Cornish-men* were in their march towards *London*, the King of *Scotland* (well advertised of all that passed, & knowing himselfe sure of *War* from *England*, whensoever those Stirs were appeased) neglegeted not his opportunity; But, thinking the King had his hands full, entred the *Frontiers* of *England* againe with an *Army*, and besieged the *Castle* of *Norham* in Person, with part of his Forces, sending the rest to Forrage the *Country*. But *Fox*, *Bishop* of *Duresme* (a wise man, and one that could see through the *Present*, to the *Future*) doubting as much before, had caused his *Castle* of *Norham* to bee strongly fortified, & furnished, with all kind of *Munition*: And had manned it likewise, with a very great number of tall *Souldiers*, more then for the proportion of the *Castle*; reckoning rather upon a sharpe *Affault*, than a long *Siege*. And for the *Country* likewise, hee had caused the *People* to withdraw their Cattell and Goods into *Fast Places*, that were not of easie approach; and sent in post to the *Earle* of *Surrey* (who was not farre off, in *Yorkeſhire*) to come in diligence to the Succour. So as the *Scottiſh King* both failed of doing good upon the *Castle*, and his men had but a *Catching Harvest* of their *Spoyles*. And when

when he understood, that the *Earle of Surrey* was comming on with great *Forces*, hee returned backe into *Scotland*. The *Earle* finding the *Castle* freed, and the enemie retired, pursued with all celerite into *Scotland*; hoping to have over-taken the *Scottish King*, and to have given him *Battaile*; But not attaining him in time, sate down before the *Castle of Aton* (one of the strongest places, then esteemed, betweene *Berwick* and *Edenburgh*) which in a small time hee tooke. And soone after, the *Scottish King* retiring further into his Country, and the weather being extraordinarie foule and stormie, the *Earle* returned into *England*. So that the *Expeditions* on both parts were (in effect) but a *Castle* taken, and a *Castle* distressed, not answerable to the puissance of the *Forces*, nor to the heat of the *Quarell*, nor to the greatnessse of the *Expectation*.

Amongst these *Troubles* both Civill and Externall, came into *England* from *Spaine* P E T E R H I A L A S, some call him *ELIAS* (surely he was the fore-runner of the good *Hap*, that wee enjoy at this day. For his *Ambassage* set the *Truce* betweene *England* and *Scotland*; the *Truce* drew on the *Peace*; the *Peace* the *Marriage*; and the *Marriage* the *Union* of the *Kingdomes*) a *Man* of great wisedome, and (as those times were) not unlearned; sent from FERDINANDO and ISABELLA Kings of *Spaine* unto the King to treat a *Marriage* betweene K A T H E R I N E their second daughter, and Prince A R T H U R. This *Treatie* was by him set in a very good way, and almost brought to perfection. But it so fell out by the way, that upon some *Conference* which hee had with the King touching this busynesse, the King (who had a great dexterity in getting sodainely into the bosome of *Ambassadors* of foreine *Princes*, if he liked the men; Insomuch as he would many times communicate with them of his owne

own affaires, yea and employ them in his service) fell into speech and discourse incidently, concerning the ending of the *Debates* and differences with *Scotland*. For the King naturally did not love the barren *Wars* with *Scotland*, though he made his profit of the *Noise* of them. And he wanted not in the *Counsell* of *Scotland* those that would advise their King to meet him at the halfe way, & to give over the *War* with *England*; pretending to bee good *Patriots*, but indeed favouring the affaires of the King. Onely his heart was too great to beginne with *Scotland* for the motion of *Peace*. On the other side, he had met with an *Allie* of FERDINANDO of *Arragon*, as fit for his turne as could bee. For after that King FERDINANDO had, upon assured Confidence of the *Marriage* to succeed, taken upon him the person of a *Fraternall Allie* to the King, he would not let (in a *Spanish gravitie*) to counsell the King in his own affaires. And the King on his part not being wanting to himselfe, but making use of every mans humours, made his advantage of this in such things as he thought either not decent, or not pleasant to proceed from himself, putting them off as done by the *Counsell* of FERDINANDO. Wherefore he was content that HIALAS (as in a matter moved and advised from HIALAS himselfe) should goe into *Scotland*, to treate of a *Concord* between the two Kings. HIALAS tooke it upon him: and comming to the *Scottish* King, after hee had with much Art brought King JAMES to hearken to the more safe and quiet Counsells, wrote unto the King, that hee hoped that *Peace* would with no great difficultie cement and cloſe, if he would send some wise & temperate *Counsellour* of his own, that might treate of the *Conditions*. Wherupon the King directed *Bishop Fox* (who at that time was at his *Castle* of *Norham*) to conferre with HIALAS, and they both to treate with

some

some Commissioners, deputed from the Scottish King. The Commissioners on both sides met. But after much dispute upon the *Articles* and *Conditions of Peace*, propounded upon either part, they could not conclude a *Peace*. The chiefe *Impediments* thereof was the demand of the King, to have P E R K I N delivered into his hands, as a *Reproach* to all Kings, and a Person not protected by the *Law of Nations*. The King of Scotland, on the other side, peremptorily denied so to doe, saying, That he (for his part) was no *Competent Judge* of P E R K I N s Title: But that he had received him as a *Suppliant*, protected him as a Person fled for *Refuge*, espoused him with his *Kinswoman*, and aided him with his *Armes*, upon the belief that he was a *Prince*; And therefore that he could not now with his Honour so unrip, and (in a sort) put a *Lye* upon all that hee had said and done before, as to deliver him up to his Enemies. The *Bishop* likewise (who had certaine proud instructions from the King, at the least in the *Front*, though there were a pliant clause at the *Foote*, that remitted all to the *Bishops* discretion, and required him by no means to breake off in ill tearmes) after that hee had failed to obtaine the deliverie of P E R K I N, did move a second point of his *Instructions*, which was, that the Scottish King, would give the King an *Enterview* in Person at Newcastle. But this being reported to the Scottish King, his answer was; That hee meant to treat a *Peace*, and not to goe a *begging* for it. The *Bishop* also (according to another Article of his *Instructions*) demanded *Restitution* of the *Spoyles* taken by the Scottish, or *Damages* for the same. But the Scottish Commissioners answered; That that was but as *Water spilt upon the ground*, which could not be gotten up againe; and that the Kings People were better able to beare the losse, than their Master to repair it. But in the end (as Persons capable of reason)

on

on both sides they made rather a kinde of *Receffe*, then a *Breach of Treaty*, and concluded upon a *Truce* for some moneths following. But the King of Scotland, though he would not formally retract his judgement of PERKIN, wherein he had engaged himselfe so farre; yet in his private opinion, upon often speech with the *English-men*, and divers other advertisements, began to suspect him for a *Counterfeit*. Wherefore in a Noble fashion he called him unto him, & recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in making him his *Allie*, and in provoking a Mighty and Opulent King by an *Offensive Warre* in his *Quarrell*, for the space of two yeeres together. Nay more, that he had refused an Honourable *Peace*, whereof he had a faire Offer, if he would have delivered him; and that to keepe his promise with him, hee had deeply offended both his *Nobles* and *People*, whom hee might not hold in any long discontent. And therefore required him to thinke of his owne *Fortunes*, and to choose out some fitter place for his *Exile*: Telling him withall, that he could not say, but the *English* had forsaken him before the *Scottish*, for that upon two severall *Trials*, none had declared themselves on his side. But neverthelesse he would make good what he said to him at his first receiving, which was ; *That hee should not repent him, for putting himselfe into his hands*; For that he would not cast him off, but helpe him with Shipping and meanes, to transport him where he should desire. PERKIN, not descending at all from his *Stage-like Greatnesse*, answered the King in few words; *That hee saw his time was not yet come*; *But whatsoever his Fortunes were, hee should both thinke & speake Honour of the King*. Taking his leave, he would not thinke on *Flanders*, doubting it was but hollow ground for him, since the *Treatie of the Arch-Duke* concluded the yeare before;

but tooke his *Ladie*, and such followers as would not leave him, and sailed over into *Ireland*.

This Twelfth yeere of the King, a little before this time, *Pope ALEXANDER* (who loved best those Princes that were furthest off, & with whom he had least to doe) taking very thankfully the Kings late entrance into *League*, for the defence of *Italy*, did remunerate him with an *Hallowed-Sword*, and *Cap-of-Maintenance* sent by his *Nuncio*. *Pope INNOCENT* had done the like, but it was not received in that *Glory*. For the King appointed the *Maior* and his *Brethren* to meet the *Popes Orator* at *London-Bridge*, and all the Streets between the *Bridge-foote* and the Palace of *Paules* (where the King then lay) were garnished with the *Citizens*, standing in their *Liveries*. And the Morrow after (being *All-hallowes day*) the King, attended with many of his *Prelates*, *Nobles*, and *Principall Courtiers*, went in *Procession* to *Paules*, and the *Cap* and *Sword* were borne before him. And after the *Procession*, the King himselfe remaining seated in the *Quire*, the *Lord Archbishop* upon the greece of the *Quire*, made a long *Oration*, setting forth the greatness and *Eminency* of that *Honour*, which the *Pope* (in these *Orniments* and *Ensignes* of *Benediction*) had done the King, and how rarely, and upon what high deserts they used to be bestowed. And then recited the Kings principall *Acts* & *Merits*, which had made him appeare worthy in the eyes of his *Holiness* of this great *Honour*.

All this while the *Rebellion of Cornwall* (whereof wee have spoken) seemed to have no relation to *PERKIN*; save that perhaps *PERKINS Proclamation* had stricken upon the right Veine, in promising to lay downe *Exactions* & *Payments*, & so had made them now and then have a *Kind-thought* on *PERKIN*. But now these *Bubbles* by much stirring began to meet, as they

they use to doe upon the top of Water. The Kings lenitie (by that time the *Cornish Rebels*, who were taken and pardoned, and (as it was said) many of them sold by them that had taken them, for twelve pence and two shillings a-peice, were come downe into their Countrey) had rather imboldened them, then reclaymed them: Insomuch, as they stucke not to say to their Neighbours and Countrey-men, that *The King did well to pardon them, for that he knew hee should leave few Subiects in England, if hee hanged all that were of their minde*: And began whetting and inciting one another to renew the *Commotion*. Some of the subtlest of them, hearing of P E R K I N S being in *Ireland*, found meanes to send to him, to let him know, that if he would come over to them, they would serve him.

When PERKIN heard this Newes, hee began to take heart againe, and advised upon it with his *Council*, which were principally three; HERNE a Mercer, that had fled for Debt; S K E L T O N a Taylor, and A S T L E Y a Scrivener: for, *Secretarie F R I O N* was gone. These told him, that hee was mightily overseene, both when he went into *Kent*, and when hee went into *Scotland*. The one being a place so neare *London*, and under the Kings Nose; and the other a Nation so distasted with the People of *England*, that if they had loved him never so well, yet they would never have taken his part in that Company. But if he had been so happy, as to have been in *Cornewall* at the first, when the People began to take *Armes* there, hee had beeene crowned at *Westminster* before this time. For, these Kings (as he had now experience) would sell poore *Princes* for shooes: But he must rely wholly upon *People*; and therefore advised him to sayle over with all possible speede into *Cornewall*. Which, accordingly he did; having in his Company

four small *Barks*, with some six score or seven score fighting men. Hee arrived in September at *Whitsand-Bay*; and forthwith came to *Bodmin*, the *Black-smiths Towne*: Where there assembled unto him to the number of three thousand men of the rude People. There he set forth a new *Proclamation*, stroaking the People with faire Promises, and humouring them with *Invectives* against the King and his *Government*. And, as it fareth with *Smoak*, that never loseth it selfe till it be at the highest; hee did now before his end raise his *Stile*, intituling himself no more *RICHARD*, *Duke of Yorke*; but *RICHARD* the Fourth, King of *England*. His *Councell* advised him, by all meanes, to make himselfe *Master* of some good walled *Towne*; as well to make his Men find the sweetnesse of rich *Spoiles*, and to allure to him all loose and lost *People*, by like hopes of *Bootie*; as to be a sure *Retraite* to his *Forces*, in case they should have any ill *Day*, or unluckie *Chance* in the *Field*. Wherefore they tooke heart to them, and went on, and besieged the *Citiie of Excester*, the principall *Towne* for Strength and Wealth in those Parts.

When they were comme before *Excester*, they forbare to use any Force at the first; but made continuall *Shouts* and *Out-cries*, to terrifie the *Inhabitants*. They did likewise in divers places call and talke to them from under the Walls, to joyne with them, and be of their *Partie*; telling them, that the King would make them another *London*, if they would bee the first *Towne* that should acknowledge him. But they had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, *Agents* or *chosen Men*, to tempt them, and to treat with them. The *Citizens* on their part shewed themselves stout and loyall Subjects. Neither was there so much as any *Tumult* or *Division* amongst them: but all prepared themselves for a valiant *Defence*, and making good

good the *Towne*. For, well they saw, that the *Rebells* were of no such Number or Power, that they needed to feare them as yet: and well they hoped, that before their *Numbers* encreased, the Kings *Succours* would come-in. And, howsoever, they thought it the extreamest of Evils, to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly People. Wherefore, setting all things in good order within the *Town*, they nevertheless let down with Cords, from severall parts of the Walls prively, severall *Messengers* (that, if one came to mischance, another might passe-on) which should advertise the King of the State of the *Towne*, and implore his aide. PERKIN also doubted, that *Succours* would come ere long; and therefore resolved to use his utmost Force to assault the *Towne*: And for that purpose, having mounted *Scaling-Ladders* in diverse places upon the Walls, made at the same instant an *Attempt* to force one of the *Gates*. But, having no *Artillery* nor *Engines*, and finding that he could doe no good by ramming with Logges of *Timber*, nor by the use of Iron *Barres* and Iron *Crowes*, and such other meanes at hand, he had no way left him, but to set one of the *Gates* on fire: which he did. But the *Citizens*, well perceiving the Danger, before the *Gate* could be fully consumed, blocked up the *Gate*, and some space about it on the inside, with *Fagots* and other *Fuell*: which they likewise set on fire, and so repulsed fire with fire; And, in the meane time, raised up *Rampiers* of earth, and cast up deep *Trenches*, to serve in stead of *Wall* and *Gate*. And for the *Escaladaes*, they had so bad successe, as the *Rebels* were driven from the *Wals*, with the losse of two hundred men.

The King, when he heard of P E R K I N S Siege of *Excester*, made sport with it, and said to them that were about him, that *The King of Rake-hells was limed in the West*, and that bee hoped now to have the honour

to see him, which he could never yet doe. And it appeared plainly to those that were about the King, that hee was indeed much joyed with the news of PERKINS being in *English Ground*, where he could have no restraint by Land ; thinking now, that he should be cured of those privy Stitches, which he had long had about his Heart, and had sometimes broken his Sleeps in the middest of all his felicity. And, to set all mens hearts on fire, he did by all possible meanes let it appeare, that those, who should now doe him service to make an end of these troubles, should be no lesse accepted of him, then he that came upon the *Eleventh Houre*, and had the whole *Wages* of the *Day*. Therefore now (like the end of a *Play*) a great number came upon the Stage at once. He sent the *Lord Chamberlaine*, and the *Lord BROOK*, and *Sir RICE AP THOMAS*, with expedite Forces to speed to *Excester*, to the Rescue of the Towne, and to spread the Fame of his owne following in Person with a *Royall Army*. The *Earle of Devonshire*, and his Son, with the *CAROES*, and the *FULFORDS*, and other principall Persons of *Devonshire* (uncalled from the Court, but hearing that the Kings heart was so much bent upon this Service) made haste with *Troupes*, that they had rayfed, to be the first that should succour the City of *Excester*, and prevent the Kings succours. The *Duke of Buckingham* likewise, with many brave *Gentlemen*, put themselves in *Arms*, not staying eyther the Kings, or the *Lord Chamberlaines* comming on, but making a Body of Forces of themselves, the more to indeare their merit, signifying to the King their readinesse, and desiring to know his pleasure. So that according to the Proverbe, *In the comming downe, every Saint did helpe.*

PERKIN, hearing this Thunder of *Armes*, and Preparation's against him from so many Parts, raised his

his Siege, and marched to *Taunton*; beginning already to squint one eye upon the *Crown*, and another upon the *Sanctuary*: Though the *Cornish-men* were become, like *Metall* often fired and quenched, churlish, and that would sooner break then bow; swearing and vowed not to leave him, till the uttermost drop of their blood were spilt. He was at his rising from *Excester* between six and seven thousand strong, many having come unto him, after he was set before *Excester*, upon fame of so great an *Enterprise*, and to partake of the *Spoyle*; Though upon the raysing of his *Siege*, some did slippe away. When he was come neere *Taunton*, he dissembled all feare, and seemed all the day to use diligence in preparing all things ready to fight. But about *Midnight*, hee fled with threescore Horse to *Bewley* in the *New-Forrest*, where he and divers of his Company registered themselves *Sanctuary-men*, leaving his *Cornish-men* to the *Foure Windes*; But yet thereby easing them of their *Vow*, and using his wonted *Compassion*, *Not to bee by when his Subjects bloud should be spilt*. The King, as soone as he heard of *P E R K I N S Flight*, sent presently five hundred Horse to pursue and apprehend him, before he should get either to the *Sea*; or to that same little *Island*, called a *Sanctuary*. But they came too late for the latter of these. Therefore all they could doe, was to beset the *Sanctuary*, and to maintaine a strong *Watch* about it, till the Kings pleasure were further knowne. As for the rest of the *Rebels*, they (being destituted of their head) without stroke stricken, submitted themselves unto the Kings Mercy. And the King, who commonly drew Bloud (as *Physicians* doe) rather to save life then to spill it, and was never *Cruell* when he was *Secure*; now he saw the danger was past, pardoned them all in the end, except some few desperate persons, which hee reserved

reserved

reserved to be executed, the better to set off his Mercie towards the rest. There were also sent with all speede some horse to Saint MICHAELS Mount in Cornwall, where the *Ladie KATHERINE GORDON* was left by her Husband, whom in all fortunes she entirely loved ; adding the vertues of a *Wife*, to the vertues of her *Sexe*. The King sent in the greater diligence, not knowing whether she might be with *Childe*; whereby the businesse would not have ended in PERKINS person. When she was brought to the King, it was commonly said, that the King received her not onely with *Compassion*, but with *Affection*; *Pitie* giving more *Impression* to her excellent *Beautie*. Wherfore comforting her (to serve as well his *Eye*, as his *Fame*) he sent her to his *Queen*, to remain with her; giving her very honourable *Allowance* for the support of her Estate : which she enjoyed both during the Kings life, and many yeeres after. The name of the *White-Rose*(which had been given to her Husbands *False-Title*) was continued in common speech to her true *Beautie*.

The King went forward on his Journey, and made a joyfull entrance into *Excester*, where he gave the *Citizens* great commendations and thankes : and taking the *Sword* he wore, from his side, he gave it to the Maior, and commanded it should be ever after carried before him. There also he caused to bee executed some of the *Ring-leaders* of the *Cornish-men*, in sacrifice to the *Citizens*, whom they had put in feare, and trouble. At *Excester* the King consulted with his *Councell*, whether he should offer life to PERKIN, if he would quit the *Sanctuarie*, and voluntarily submit himselfe. The *Councell* were divided in opinion. Some advised the King to take him out of *Sanctuarie* perforce, and to put him to death, as in a case of *Necessity*, which in it selfe dispenseth with *Consecrated Places & things*.

things. Wherein they doubted not also, but the King should finde the *Pope* tractable to ratifie his *Deed*, either by *Declaration*, or (at least) by *Indulgence*. Others were of opinion (since all was now safe, & no further hurt could be done) that it was not worth the exposing of the King to new *Scandall* and *Envie*. A third sort fell upon the opinion, that it was not possible for the King ever, either to satisfie the world wel touching the *Imposture*, or to learn out the bottome of the *Conspiracy*, except by promise of *Life* and *Pardon*, and other faire meanes, he should get PERKIN into his hands. But they did all in their *Preambls* much bemone the Kings Case, with a kind of *Indignation* at his *Fortune*; That a *Prince* of his high *Wisedome* and *Vertue*, should have bin so long, and so oft exercised and vexed with *Idols*. But the King said; that it was the *Vexation of GOD Almighty* himselfe, to be vexed with *Idols*, and therefore that that was not to trouble any of his Friends. And that for himselfe, he alwayes despised them; but was grieved that they had put his *People* to such trouble and misery. But (in Conclusion) he leaned to the third opinion, and so sent some to deale with PERKIN. Who seing himselfe Prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having tried *Princes* and *People*, *Great* and *Small*, and found all either false, faint or unfortunate, did gladly accept of the Condition. The King did also (while he was at Excester) appoint the Lord DARCI, and others, *Commissioners*, for the fining of all such, as were of any value, or had any hand or partaking in the aide or comfort of PERKIN or the *Cornish-men*, either in the Field or in the Flight.

These *Commissioners* proceeded with such strictnes & severity, as did much obscure the Kings mercy in sparing of *Blood*, with the bleeding of so much *Treasure*. PERKIN was brought unto the Kings Court,

but not to the Kings presence ; though the King (to satisfie his *Curiosity*) saw him somtimes out of a window, or in passage. He was in shew at libertie, but guarded with all care and watch that was possible, & willed to follow the King to *London*. But from his first appearance upon the *Stage*, in his new person of a *Sycophant* or *Jugler*, in stead of his former person of a *Prince*, all men may think how he was exposed to the derision, not only of the *Courtiers*, but also of the *Common-People* who flocked about him as he went a long; that one might know a farr off, where the *Owle* was by the *Flight of Birdes*. Some mocking, some wondring, some cursing, some prying and picking matter out of his Countenance and Gesture, to talke of. So that the false *Honour* and *Respects* which hee had so long enjoyed, was plentifully repayed in *Scorn*, and *Contempt*. As soone as hee was come to *London*, the King gave also the *City* the solace of this *May-Game*. For he was conveighed leasurely on Horsebacke (but not in any ignominious fashion) through *Cheape-side*, & *Cornwall*, to the *Tower*; and from thence backe againe unto *Westminster*, with the *Clurme* of a thousand taunts and reproches. But to amend the *Show*, there followed a little distance of *PERKIN*, an inward *Councellour* of his, One that had bin *Serjeant Farrier* to the King, This Fellow when *PERKIN* took *Sanctuary*, chose rather to take an *Holy-Habit*, than an *Holy Place*, and clad himselfe like an *Hermite*, and in that weede wandred about the *Country*, till he was discovered, and taken. But this Man was bound hand and foot upon the Horse, & came not backe with *PERKIN*, but was left at the *Tower*, and within few dayes after Executed. Soon after, now that *PERKIN* could tell better what himselfe was, he was diligently examined, & after his *Confession* taken, an *Extract* was made of such parts of them

as

as were thought fit to be divulged, which was Printed and dispersed abroad. Wherein the King did himselfe no Right. For as there was a laboured *Tale* of particulars, of PERKINS Father, and Mother, and Grandfather, and Grand-mother, and Uncles, and Cousins, by Names and Surnames, & from what places he travelled up and down; so there was little or nothing to purpose of any thing concerning his *Designes*, or any *Practises* that had bin held with him; nor the *Duchesse* of Burgundy herselfe (that all the World did take knowledge of, as the Person that had put *Life & Being* into the whole *Business*) so much as named or pointed at. So that men mising of that they looked for, looked about for they knew not what, & were in more doubt then before. But the King chose rather not to satisfie, then to kindle *Coales*. At that time also it did not appeare by any new *Examinations* or *Commitments*, that any other Person of quality was discovered or impeached, though the Kings closeness made that a *Doubt-Dormant*.

About this time, a great *Fire* in the night time suddenly began at the Kings Palace of Shyne, neare unto the Kings own Lodgings, whereby a great part of the building was consumed, with much costly Household-stuffe; which gave the King occasion of Building from the ground that fine *Pile* of Richmond, which is now standing.

Somewhat before this time also, there fell out a memorable Accident. There was one SEBASTIAN GABATO, a Venetian, dwelling in Bristow, a man seene and expert in *Cosmography* and *Navigation*. This man seeing the successe, and emulating Perhaps the enterprise of CHRISTOPHERUS COLUMBUS in that fortunate discovery towards the South-West, which had been by him made some six yeares before; conceited with himselfe, that *Lands*

might likewise be discovered towards the *Northwest*. And surely it may be he had more firme and pregnant Conjectures of it, than C O L U M B U S had of this at the first. For the two great *Islands* of the *Old* and *New world*, being (in the shape and making of them broad towards the *North*, & pointed towards the *South*; it is likely, that the discovery first beganne where the *Lands* did nearest meet. And there had been before that time a discoverie of some *Lands*, which they tooke to be *Islands*, and were indeed the *Continent of America*, towards the *Northwest*. And it may bee, that some Relation of this nature coming afterwards to the knowledge of C O L U M B U S, and by him suppressed, (desirous rather to make his Enterprize the *Childe* of his *Science* and *Fortune*, then the *Follower* of a former *Discoverie*) did give him better assurance that all was not *Sea*, from the *West* of *Europe* and *Affricke* unto *Asia*, then either S E N E C A ' s *Prophesie*, or P L A T O ' s *Antiquities*, or the *Nature* of the *Tides*, and *Land-winds*, & the like, which were the *Conjectures* that were given out, wherupon hee should have relied. Though I am not ignorant, that it was likewise laid unto the casuall and *wind-beaten* *Discovery* (a little before) of a *Spanish Pilot*, who dyed in the house of C O L U M B U S. But this GABATO bearing the King in hand, that he would find out an *Island* endued with rich Commodities, procured him to man and victuall a Ship at *Bristow*, for the discovery of that *Island*; With whom ventured also three small Shippes of *London-Merchants*, fraught with some grosse and sleight Wares, fit for Commerce with barbarous people. Hee sayled (as he affirmed at his Returne, and made a *Card* thereof) very farre *Westwards*, with a *Quarter* of the *North*, on the *North-side* of *Tierra de Labrador*, untill hee came to the *Latitude* of sixtie seven Degrees and an halfe, finding

finding the Seas still open. It is certaine also, that the Kings Fortune had a tender of that great Empire of the West-Indies. Neither was it a Refusall on the Kings part, but a Delay by accident, that put by so great an Acquest. For CHRISTOPHERUS COLUMBUS refused bythe King of Portugall(who would not embrase at once both *East* and *West*)imployed his Brother BARTHOLOMEUS COLUMBUS unto King H E N R Y, to negotiate for his Discovery. And it so fortuned, that he was taken by *Pirats* at *Sea*, by which accidentall impediment he was long ere he came to the King. So long, that before he had obtained a Capitulation with the King for his Brother; the Enterprise by him was atcheived, & so the *West-Indies* by Providence were then reserved for the *Crown* of *Castilia*. Yet this sharpened the King so, that not onely in this Voyage, but again in the Sixteenth year of his Raigne, and likewise in the Eighteenth thereof, he granted forth new *Commissions*, for the *Discovery* and investing of unknowne *Lands*.

In this Fourteenth yeare also (by GODS wonderfull providence that boweth things unto his will, and hangeth great *Weights* upon small *Wyers*)there fell out a trifling and untoward Accident, that drew on great and happy effects. During the Truce with *Scotland*, there were certaine *Scottish* young *Gentlemen*, that came into *Norham Town*, and there made merrie with some of the *English* of the *Towne*. And having little to doe, went sometimes forth, and would stand looking upon the *Castle*. Some of the *Garrison* of the *Castle*, oberving this their doing twice or thrice, and having not their mindes purged of the late ill bloud of *Hostility*, either suspected them, or quarrelled them for *Spies*. Whereupon they fell at ill *Words*, and from *Words* to *Blowes*; so that many were wounded of either side, and the *Scottish* men(beeing stran-

strangers in the Town) had the worst. In so much as some of them were slaine, and the rest made haste home. The matter being complained on, and often debated before the *Wardens* of the *Marches* of both sides, and noe good order taken, the *King* of *Scotland* tooke it to himselfe, and being much kindled, sent a *Herald* to the king to make protestation, That if Reparation were not done, according to the Conditions of the *Truce*, his king did denounce *Warre*. The king (who had often tryed *Fortune*, and was inclined to *Peace*) made answer; That what had bin done, was utterly against his will, and without his *Privity*. But if the *Garrison-Souldiers* had bin in fault, he would see them punished, and the *Truce* in all poynts to be preserved. But this answer seemed to the *Scottish* king but a delay, to make the complaint breathe out with time, & therfore it did rather exasperate him, then satisfie him. *Bishop Fox*, understanding from the king, that the *Scottish* king was still discontent and impatient, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the *Truce* should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatory Letters to the *Scottish* King to appease him. Whereupon King *JAMES*, mollified by the *Bishops* submisse and eloquent Letters, wrote back unto him; That though he were in part moved by his *Letters*, yet he should not be fully satisfied, except he spake with him, as wel about the compounding of the present differences, as about other matters that might concern the good of both *Kingdoms*. The *Bishop* advising first with the king, took his Journy for *Scotland*. The meeting was at *Melrosse*, an *Abbey* of the *Cestrians*, where the king then abode. The king first roundly uttered unto the *Bishop* his offence conceived for the insolent Breach of *Truce*, by his men of *Norham Castle*. Whereunto *Bishop Fox* made such an humble and smooth answer, as it was like *Oyle* into the

the wound, whereby it began to heale. And this was done in the presence of the King and his *Councell*. After, the King spake with the *Bishop* apart, and opened himselfe unto him, saying; That these temporary *Truces* and *Peaces* were soone made, and soone broken: But that he desired a straiter Amity with the King of *England*, discovering his mind, that if the King would give him in *Marriage*, the *Lady M A - GARET*, his eldest *Daughter*, That indeed might bee a *Knot* indissoluble. That he knew well what Place and Authority the *Bishop* deservedly had with his *Mister*. Therefore, if he would take the busynesse to heart, and deale in it effectually, he doubted not but it would succeed well. The *Bishop* answered soberly, that he thought himselfe rather happy, then Worthy, to be an instrument in such a matter; but would doe his best endeavour. Wherefore the *Bishop* returning to the King, and giving account what had passed, & finding the King more then well disposed in it, gave the King advice; first to proceed to a Conclusion of *Peace*, and then to goe on with the Treaty of *Marriage*, by degrees. Hereupon a *Peace* was concluded, which was published a little before *Christmas* in the Fourteenth yeare of the Kings *Raign* to continue for both the Kings lives, and the over-liver of them, & a yeare after. In this *Peace* there was an *Ar - ticle* contained, that no *English-man* should enter into *Scotland*, and no *Scottish-man* into *England*, without Letters Commendatory from the Kings of eyther *Nation*. This at the first sight might seem a meanes to continue a strangenesse betweene the *Nations*; but it was done, to locke in the *Borderers*.

This yeare there was also born to the King a third *Son*, who was christned by the name of *EDMUND*, and shortly after dyed. And much about the same time came newes of the death of *Charles the French - King*;

King; For whom there were celebrated Solemne and Princely *Obsequies*.

It was not long, but PERKIN (who wa s made of *Quick-silver*, which is hard to hold or imprison) began to stirre. For deceiving his *Keepers*, hee tooke him to his heeles, and made speede to the *Sea-coasts*. But presently all Corners were laid for him, and such diligent pursuit and search made, as he was faine to turn backe, and get him to the house of *Bethleem*, called the *Priory of Shyne*, (which had the priviledge of *Sanctuary*) and put himselfe into the hands of the *Prior* of that *Monastry*. The *Prior* was thought an *Holy Man*, and much reverenced in those dayes. He came to the King, and besought the King for PERKINS life only, leaving him otherwise to the Kings discretion. Many about the King were againe more hot then ever, to have the King to take him forth, and hang him. But the King (that had an high stomache, and could not hate any that hee despised) bid, *Take him forth, and set the Knave in the stocks*. And so promising the *Prior* his life, he caused him to be brought forth. And within two or three dayes after, upon a *Scaffold*, set up in the *Palace-Court at Westminster*, he was fettered and set in the *Stockes*, for the whole day. And the next day after, the like was done by him at the *Crosse in Cheape-side*, and in both places he read his *Confession*, of which we made mention before, and was from *Cheape-side* conveighed and layed up in the *Tower*. Notwithstanding all this, the King was (as was partly touched before) grown to be such a *Partner with Fortune*, as no body could tell what *Actions* the *One*, and what the *Other* owned. For it was beleaved generally that PERKIN was betrayed, and that this Escape was not without the Kings privity, who had him all the time of his Flight in a *Lynge*; and that the King did this, to picke a *Quarrell* to shime to put him to death, & to be ridde of

of him at once. But this is not probable. For that the same *Instruments* who observed him in his *Flight*, might have kept him from getting into *Sanctuary*.

But it was ordained, that this *Winding-Ivie* of a PLANTAGENET, should kill the true *Tree* it selfe. For PERKIN, after hee had beene a while in the Tower, began to insinuate himselfe into the favour and kindenesse of his *Keepers*, Servants to the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir JOHN DIGBIE, being foure in number; STRANGWALES, BLEWET, ASTWOOD, and LONG-ROGER. These *Varlets*, with mountaines of *promises*, he sought to corrupt, to obtaine his *Escape*. But knowing well, that his owne *Fortunes* were made so contemptible, as hee could feede no mans *Hopes* (and by *Hopes* hee must worke, for *Rewards* he had none) he had contrived with himselfe a vast and tragicall Plot, which was, to draw into his Companie EDWARD PLANTAGENET Earle of Warwick, then Prisoner in the Tower, whom the wearie life of a long *Inprisonment*, and the often and renewing Feares of being put to *Death*, had softned to take any impression of Councell for his *Libertie*. This young *Prince* he thought these Servants would looke upon, though not upon himselfe. And therefore after that by some *Message* by one or two of them, hee had tasted of the Earles Consent; it was agreed that these four should murder their Master the Lieutenant, secretly in the night, and make their best of such Money and portable Goods of his, as they should finde ready at hand, and get the *Keyes* of the Tower, and presently let forth PERKIN and the Earle. But this *Conspiracie* was revealed in time, before it could bee executed. And in this againe the Opinion of the Kings great *Wisdom* did stircharge him with a finister *Fame*, that PERKIN was but his *Bait*, to entrap the Earle of Warwick. And in the very instant while

this *Conspiracy* was in working (as if that also had been the Kings industry) it was fatall, that there should breake forth a *Counterfeit Earle* of *Warwicke*, a *Cordwainers Sonne*, whose name was RALPH WILFORD; a young man, taught and set on by an *Augustine Friar*, called PATRICKE. They both from the parts of *Suffolke*, came forwards into *Kent*, where they did not onely privily and underhand give out, that this WILFORD was the true *Earle of Warwicke*, but also the *Friar* finding some light Credence in the People, took the boldnesse in the *Pulpit* to declare as much, & to incite the People to come in to his Aide. Whereupon they were both presently apprehended; and the young *Fellow* executed, and the *Friar* condemned to perpetuall *Imprisonment*. This also hapning so opportunely, to represent the danger to the Kings Estate, from the *Earle of Warwicke*; and thereby to colour the Kings severity that followed; together with the madnesse of the *Friar*, so vainely and desperately to divulge a *Treason*, before it had gotten any manner of strength; and the saving of the *Friars* life, which nevertheless was (indeed) but the priviledge of his *Order*; and the *Pity* in the common People (which if it runne in a strong *Streame*, doth ever cast up *Scandal* and *Envie*) made it generally rather talked, than believed, that all was but the Kings device. But howsoever it were, hereupon PERKIN (that had offended against *Grace* now the third time) was at the last proceeded with, and by *Commissioners of Oyer and Determiner*, arraigned at *Westminster*, upon divers *Treasons* committed & perpetrated after his comming on land within this Kingdome (for so the *Judges* advised, for that he was a *Foreiner*) & condemned, and a few dayes after executed at *Tiburne*. Where he did againe openly read his *Confession*, & take it upon his *Death* to be true. This was the end of this little *Cockatrice* of

of a King, that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first. It was one of the longest *Playes* of that kinde, that hath beene in memorie; and might perhaps have had another end, if hee had not met with a King both wise, stout and fortunate.

As for P E R K I N S three *Councillors*, they had registered themselves *Sanctuary-men* when their *Master* did. And whether upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the *Priviledge*, they came not to bee proceeded with.

There was executed with P E R K I N the *Maior* of *Corke*, and his Sonne, who had beeene principall Abettors of his Treasons. And soon after were likewise condemned eight other Persons, about the *Tower-Conspiracy*, whereof foure were the *Lievtenants* men. But of those eight but two were executed. And immediatly after was arraigned before the *Earle* of *Oxford* (then for the time *High-Steward of England*) the poore *Prince* the *Earle of Warwick*; not for the *Attempt* to escape simply (for that was not acted); And besides, the *Imprisonment* not beeing for *Treason*, the *Escape* by Law could not be *Treason*) but for conspiring with P E R K I N to raise sedition, and to destroy the King. And the *Earle* confessing the *Inditement* had *Judgement*, and was shortly after beheaded on *Tower-bill*.

This was also the end not onely of this Noble and Commiserable Person EDVVARD the *Earle of Warwick*, eldest Sonne to the *Duke of Clarence*, but likewise of the *Line-Male* of the P L A N T A G E N E T S, which had flourished in great Royalty & Renowne, from the time of the famous King of *England* King HENRIE the Second. Howbeit it was a *Race* often dipped in their owne *Blood*. It hath remained since onely transplanted into other *Names*, as well of the *Imperiall Line*, as of other *Noble Houses*. But it was

neither guilt of *Crime*, nor reason of *State*, that could quench the *Envie* that was upon the King for this *Execution*. So that hee thought good to export it out of the Land, and to lay it upon his new *Allie* FERDINANDO King of Spaine. For these two Kings understanding one another at halfe a word, so it was, that there were Letters shewed out of Spaine, whereby in the passages concerning the *Treatie of the Marriage*, FERDINANDO had written to the King in plaine termes, that hee saw no assurance of his *Succeſſion*, as long as the *Earle of Warwick* lived; and that he was loth to ſend his *Daughter* to Troubles and Dangers. But hereby, as the King did in ſome part remove the *Envie* from himſelfe; ſo he did not obſerve, that hee did withall bring a kind of *Malediction & Infaunting* upon the *Marriage*, as an ill *Prognosticke*. Which in event ſo farre proved true, as both Prince ARTHUR enjoyed a verie ſmall time after the *Marriage*, and the Lady KATERINE, her ſelfe (a ſad and a religious woman) long after, when King HENRY the Eighth his resolution of a *Divorce* from her was first made knowne to her, uſed ſome words; *That ſhee had not offended: but it was a Judgement of God, for that her former Marriage was made in bloud;* meaning that of the *Earle of Warwick*.

This fifteenth yeare of the King there was a great *Plague*, both in *London* & in diuerſe parts of the *Kingdome*. Wherfore the King after often change of *Places* (whether to avoyde the danger of the *Sicknesſe* or to give occaſion of an *Enteriue* with the Arch-Duke, or both) ſayled over with his *Queene* to *Calice*. Upon his coming thither, the Arch-Duke ſent an honourable *Ambaſſage* unto him, aswell to welcom him into thoſe parts, as to let him know, that (if it pleased him) he would come and do him reverence. But it was ſaid withall; *That the King might be pleased to*

appoint some place, that were out of any *Walled Towne* or *Fortresse*, for that he had denied the same upon like occasion to the *French King*. And though he said, he made a great difference betweene the two Kings, yet he would be loth to give a *President*, that might make it after to bee expected at his hands, by another whom he trusted lesse. The King accepted of the *Courtesie*, and admitted of his *Excuse*, and appointed the place to be at *Saint Peters Church* without *Calice*. But withall hee did visite the *Arch-Duke* with *Ambassadors* sent from himselfe, which were the *Lord Saint JOHN*, and the *Secretarie*; unto whom the *Arch-Duke* did the honour, as (going to *Masse* at *Saint Omers*) to set the *Lord Saint JOHN* on his right hand, and the *Secretarie* on his left, and so to ride betweene them to *Church*. The day appointed for the *Enterview*, the King went on Horse-backe some distance from *Saint Peters Church*, to receive the *Arch-Duke*. And upon their approaching, the *Arch-Duke* made hast to light, and offered to hold the Kings *Stirrope* at his alighting; which the King would not permit, but descending from Horse back, they embraced with great affection, & withdrawing into the *Church* to a place prepared, they had long *Conference*, not onely upon the *Confirmation* of former *Treaties*, and the freeing of *Commerce*, but upon *Crosse Marriages*, to be had betweene the *Duke of Yorke* the Kings second Sonne, and the *Arch-Dukes Daughter*; And againe betweene *CHARLES* the *Arch-Dukes Sonne & Heire*, & *MARIE* the Kings second Daughter. But these *Blossomes* of unripe *Marriages*, were but friendly wishes, and the *Aires* of loving *Entertainment*; though one of them came afterwards to *Conclusion* in *Treaty*, though not in *Effect*. But during the time that the two *Princes* converled and commoned together in the *Suburbs* of *Calice*, the *Demonstrations*

tions on both sides were passing hearty and affectio-
nate, especially on the part of the Arch-Duke. Who
(besides that hee was a Prince of an excellent good
nature) being conscious to himselfe, how driely the
King had beene used by his Councell in the matter of
PERKIN, did strive by all meanes to recover it in the
Kings affection. And having also his eares continual-
ly beaten with the Councells of his Father & Father-
in-law, who (in respect of their jealous hatred against
the French King) did alwayes advise the Arch-Duke
to anchor himselfe upon the Amity of King HENRY
of England; was glad upon this occasion, to put in ure
and practice their precepts, calling the King Patron,
and Father, and Protector, (these very words the King
repeates; when he certified of the loving behaviour
of the Arch-Duke to the City) and what else he could
devise, to expresse his love and observance to the
King. There came also to the King the Governour of
Picardie, and the Bailiffe of Amiens, sent from Lewis
the French King to do him honour, and to give him
knowledge of his victory & winning of the Duchie
of Millan. It seemeth the King was well pleased with
the honours he received from those parts, while hee
was at Calice. For hee did himselfe certifie all the
Newes and Occurrents of them in every particular,
from Calice, to the Maior & Aldermen of London, which
(no doubt) made no small talke in the Citie. For
the King, though hee could not entertaine the good
will of the Citizens, as EDVVARD the fourth did; yet
by affabilitie & other Princely Graces, did ever make
very much of them, and apply himselfe to them.

This yeare also died J O H N M O R T O N, Arch-
Bishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, and Cardi-
nall. He was a wise man, and an eloquent, but in his
nature harsh, and haughtie; much accepted by the
King, but envied by the Nobility, and hated of the
Peo-

People. Neither was his name left out of PERKINS Proclamation for any goodwill, but they would not bring him in amongst the Kings Casting-Counters, because he had the *Image & Superscription* upon him of the Pope, in his Honour of Cardinall. He wanne the King with Secrecie and Diligence, but chiefly because he was his old Servant in his lesse Fortunes: And also for that (in his affections) he was not without an inveterate malice against the House of YORKE, under whom he had been in trouble. He was willing also to take *Envie* from the King, more then the King was willing to put upon him. For the King cared nor for *Subterfuges*, but would stand *Envie*, & appeare in any thing that was to his mind; which made *Envie* still grow upon him more universall, but less daring. But in the matter of Exactions, time did after shew, that the *Bishop* in feeding the Kings humour, did rather temper it. He had been by RICHARD the third committed (as in custody) to the Duke of Buckingham, whom hee did secretly incite to revolt from King R I C H A R D. But after the Duke was engaged, and thought the *Bishop* should have been his chiefe Pilot in the *Tempest*, the *Bishop* was gotten into the *Cocke-boat*, and fled over beyond *Seas*. But whatsoever else was in the Man, he deserueth a most happie Memorie, in that hee was the principall *Meane* of joyning the two *Roses*. He dyed of great yeares, but of strong health and Powers.

The next yeare, which was the Sixteenth yeare of the King, and the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred, was the yeare of *Jubile* at *Rome*. But Pope ALEXANDER, to save the Hazzard and Charges of mens Journeyes to *Rome*, thought good to make over those *Graces* by exchange; to such as would pay a convenient *Rate*, seeing they could not come to fetch them. For which purpose was sent into *England*

JASPER PONS, a Spaniard, the Popes Commissioner, better chosen then were the Commissioners of Pope LEO, afterwards employed for Germanie; for hee carried the Businesse with great wisedome, and semblance of Holiness. In so much as hee levied great summes of Money within this Land to the Popes use, with little or no Scandall. It was thought the King shared in the Money. But it appeareth by a Letter which Cardinall ADRIAN, the Kings Pensioner, wrote to the King from Rome some few yeares after, that this was not so. For this Cardinall, being to perswade Pope JULIUS on the Kings behalfe, to expedite the Bull of Dispensation for the Marriage betweene Prince HENRIE and the Ladie KATHERINE, finding the Pope difficle in granting thereof, doth use it as a principall Argument concerning the Kings merit towards that Sea, that hee had touched none of those Deniers, which had beene levied by PONS in England. But that it might the better appeare (for the satisfaction of the Common people) that this was Consecrate Money, the same Nuntio brought unto the King a Briefe from the Pope, wherein the King was exhorted and summoned to come in Person against the Turke. For that the Pope (out of the care of an Universall Father) seeing almost under his eyes the Successes and Progresses of that great Enemie of the Faith, had had in the Conclave, and with the Assistance of the Ambassadours of foreigne Princes, divers Consultations about an Holy Warre, and a Generall Expedition of Christian Princes against the Turke. Wherein it was agreed, and thought fit, that the Hungarians, Polonians, and Bohemians should make a Warre upon Thracia; The French and Spaniards upon Grecia; and that the Pope (willing to sacrifice himselfe in so good a Cause) in Person and in Companie of the King of England, the Venetians, and such other States as were great in maritime

ritime Power, would saile with a puissant Navie through the Mediterrane unto Constantinople. And that to this end, his Holinesse had sent Nuncio's to all Christian Princes; Alswell for a Cessation of all Quarrels & Differences amongst themselves, as for speedy Preparations and Contributions of Forces and Treasure for this Sacred Enterprise.

To this the King, (who understood well the Court of Rome) made an Answer rather Solemn, than Serious. Signifying;

THAT no Prince on Earth should be more forward and obedient, both by his Person, and by all his possible Forces, and Fortunes, to enter into this sacred VVarde, then himselfe. But that the distance of Place was such, as no Forces that he should raise for the Seas, could be levied or prepared, but with double the charge, and double the time (at the least) that they might be from the other Princes, that had their Territories nearer adjoyning. Besides, that neither the manner of his Ships (having no Gallies) nor the Experience of his Pilots and Mariners could be so apt for those Seas, as theirs. And therefore that his Holinesse might doe well, to move one of those other Kings, who lay fitter for the purpose, to accompany him by Sea. Whereby both all things would be sooner put in readinesse, & with leſſe Charge, and the Emulation and

Division of Command, which might grove betweene those Kings of France and Spaine, if they shold both joyne in the VVar by land upon Grecia, might be wisely avoyded. And that for his part, he would not be wanting in Aydes & Contribution. Yet notwithstanding, if both these Kings shold refuse, rather then his Holinesse shold goe alone, he would waite upon him, as soone as he could be readie. Alwayes provided, that he might first see all Differences of the Christian Princes amonst themselves, fully laid down and appeased (as for his owne part hee was in none.) And that hee might have some good Townes upon the Coast in Italie put into his hands, for the Retraite and safeguard of his Men.

With this Answer JASPER PONS returned, nothing at all discontented. And yet this Declaration of the King (as superficiall as it was) gave him that Reputation abroad, as he was not long after elected by the Knights of the Rhodes, Protector of their Order; All things multiplying to Honour in a Prince, that had gotten such high Estimation for his Wisedome and Sufficiencie.

There were these two last yeares some proceedings against *Heretiques*, which was rare in this Kings Reigne, and rather by Penances, then by Fire. The King had (though he were no good Schooleman) the Honour to convert one of them by Dispute at Canterbury.

This

This yeere also, though the King were no more haunted with Sprites, for that by the *sprinkling*, partly of *Bloud*, and partly of *Water*, he had chased them away ; yet nevertheless he had certain *Apparitions* that troubled him, stil shewing themselves from one *Region*, which was the house of *York*. It came so to pass, that the *Earle of Suffolke*, Son to E L I Z A B E T H, eldest Sister to King EDVVARD the fourth, by JOHN Duke of *Suffolke*, her second Husband, and Brother to J O H N Earle of *Lincolne*, that was slaine at Stockfield, being of an hastie and Cholerick Disposition, had killed a man in his fury ; whereupon the King gave him his *Pardon*. But either willing to leave a *Cloud* upon him, or the better to make him feele his *Grace*, produced him openly to plead his *Pardon*. This wrought in the *Earle*, as in a haughtie stomack it useth to do ; for the *Ignominie* printed deeper than the *Grace*. Wherefore he being discontent, fled secretly into *Flanders*, unto his Aunt the *Duchesse of Burgundie*. The King startled at it. But being taught by Troubles, to use faire and timely *Remedies*, wrought so with him by Messages, (the *Ladie MARGARET* also growing by often failing in her *Alchymie*, weary of her Experiments, and partly being a little sweetned, for that the King had not touched her name in the *Confession of PERKIN*) that hee came over againe upon good termes, and was reconciled to the King.

In the beginning of the next yeare, being the seventeenth of the King, the *Ladie KATHERINE* fourth Daughter of F E R D I N A N D O and I S A B E L L A, King and Queene of Spaine, arrived in *England*, at *Plimouth*, the second of October, and was married to Prince A R T H U R in P A U L E S the fourteenth of November following. The Prince being then about fifteene yeaeres of age, and the *Lady* about eighteene. The manner of her receiving, the manner

of her Entrie into London, and the Celebritie of the Marriage were performed with great and true Magnificence, in regard of Cost, Shew, and Order. The chiefe man that took the care was Bishop Fox; who was not onely a grave Councillour for War or Peace, but also a good Surveyour of Workes, and a good Master of Ceremonies, & any thing else that was fit for the Active part, belonging to the service of Court, or State of a great King. This Marriage was almost seven yeares in Treaty; which was in part caused by the tender yeares of the Marriage-couple, especially of the Prince. But the true reason was, that these two Princes, being Princes of great Policie and profound Judgement, stood a great time looking one upon anothers Fortunes, how they would goe; knowing well that in the meane time, the verie Treatie it selfe gave abroad in the World a Reputation of a strait Conjunction, and Amity betweene them; which served on both sides to many purposes, that their severall Affaires required, and yet they continued still free. But in the end when the Fortunes of both the Princes did grow every day more and more prosperous and assured, and that looking all about them, they saw no better Conditions, they shut it up.

The Marriage Mony the Princessse brought (which was turned over to the King by Act of Renunciation) was two hundred thousand Ducats. Whereof one hundred thousand were payable ten dayes after the Solemnization, and the other hundred thousand at two payments Annually; but part of it to be in Jewels and Plate, and a due course set downe to have them justly and indifferently prized. The Joynure or Advancement of the Lady, was the third part of the Principality of Wales, and of the Dukedom of Cornwall, & of the Earledome of Chester, to be after set forth in sevraltie. And in case she came to be Queene of England, her

her Advancement was left indefinite, but thus; That it should be as great, as ever any former Queene of England had.

In all the Devices and Conceits of the Triumphs of this Marriage, there was a great deale of Astronomie. The Ladie being resembled to H E S P E R U S, and the Prince to A R C T U R U S, and the old King A L - P H O N S U S (that was the greatest Astronomer of Kings, and was Ancestor to the Ladie) was brought in to bee the Fortune-teller of the Match. And whosoever had those Toyes in Compiling, they were not altogether Pedanticall. But you may be sure that King ARTHUR, the Britton, and the descent of the Ladie K A T H E R I N E from the House of LANCASTER, was in no wise forgotten. But (as it should seeme) it is not good to fetch Fortunes from the Starrs. For this young Prince (that drew upon him at that time, not onely the Hopes and Affections of his Country, but the eyes and Expectation of Forreiners) after a few Moneths, in the beginning of Aprill, deceased at Ludlow Castle, where he was sent to keep his Resiance and Court, as Prince of Wales. Of this Prince, in respect he dyed so young, and by reason of his Fathers maner of Education, that did cast no great Lustre upon his Children, there is little particular Memory. Onely thus much remaineth, that hee was very studious and learned, beyond his yeares, and beyond the Custome of great Princes.

. There was a doubt rippet up in the times following, when the Divorce of King H E N R Y the Eighth from the Ladie K A T H E R I N E did so much busie the world, whether ARTHUR was bedded with his Ladie or noe, whereby that matter in fact (of Carnall Knowledge) might be made part of the Case. And it is true, that the Ladie her selfe denied it, or at least her Counsell stood upon it, and would not blaunch that

Ad-

Advantage, although the *Plenitude* of the *Popes power* of Dispensing was the maine Question. And this Doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two *Queenes* that succeeded, *MARIE* and *ELIZABETH*, whose *Legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though their *Succession* was settled by *Act of Parliament*. And the times that favoured *Queene MARIES Legitimation* would have it beleaved, that there was no *Carnall Knowledge* betweene *ARTHUR* and *KATHERINE*. Not that they would seeme to derogate from the *Popes absolute power*, to dispense even in that *Cafe*; but onely in point of honour, and to make the *Cafe* more favourable and smooth. And the Times that favoured *Queene ELIZABETHS Legitimation* (which were the longer, and the latter) maintained the contrarie. So much there remaineth in Memorie, that it was halfe a yeaeres time betweene the *Creation* of *HENRY Prince of Wales*, and *Prince ARTHUR*s death; which was construed to bee, for to expect a full time, whereby it might appeare, whether the *Ladie KATHERINE* were with *Child* by *Prince ARTHUR*, or no. Againe, the *Ladie* her selfe procured a *Bull*, for the better Corroboration of the *Marriage*, with a Clause of (*vel forsan cognitam*) which was not in the first *Bull*. There was given in Evidence also, when the cause of the *Divorce* was handled, a pleasant passage, which was; That in a Morning *Prince ARTHUR*, upon his up-rising from Bed with her, called for drinke, which he was not accustomed to doe, and finding the *Gentleman* of his Chamber that brought him the drinke to smile at it and to note it, he said merrily to him, That he had been in the middest of *Spaine*, which was an hot *Region*, and his Journey had made him drie, and that if the other had beene in so hot a *Clime*, hee would have been drier then hee. Besides, the *Prince* was upon

upon the point of Sixteene yeares of Age when hee died, and forward, and able in Body.

The February following, H E N R Y Duke of Yorke was created Prince of Wales, and Earle of Chester and Flint. For the Dukedom of Cornwall devolved to him by Statute. The King also beeing fast handed, and loath to part with a second Dowrie, but chiefly being affectionate both by his Nature, and out of Politicke Considerations to continue the Alliance with Spaine, prevailed with the Prince (though not without some Reluctation, such as could be in thosē yeares, for hee was not twelve yeares of Age) to bee contracted with the Princesse K A T H E R I N E. The secret Providence of G O D ordaining that Marriage, to bee the Occasion of great Events and Changes.

The same yeare were the Espousals of JAMES King of Scotland, with the Ladie MARGARET, the Kings eldest Daughter; which was done by Proxie, and published at PAULES Crosse, the five and twentith of Januarie, and Te Deum solemnly sung. But certaine it is, that the Joy of the Citie thereupon shewed, by Ringing of Bells, and Bon-fires, and such other Incense of the People, was more then could be expected, in a Case of so great and fresh Enmity betweene the Nations; especially in London, which was farre enough off from feeling any of the former calamities of the Warre. And therefore might be truly attributed to a Secret Instinct and Inspiring (which many times runneth not onely in the Hearts of Princes, but in the Pulse and Veines of People) touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come. This Marriage was in August following consummate at Edinburgh. The King bringing his Daughter as farre as Colli-Weston on the way, and then consigning her to the Attendance of the Earle of Northumberland, who with a great

a great Troup of *Lords* and *Ladies of Honour*, brought her into *Scotland*, to the *King* her Husband.

This *Marriage* had beeene in *Treaty* by the space of almost three yeares, from the time that the *King* of *Scotland* did first open his mind to *Bishop Fox*. The Sum given in *Marriage* by the *King*, was ten thousand pounds. And the *Jointure* and *Advancement* assu-
red by the *King* of *Scotland*, was two Thousand pounds a yeare, after *King James* his Death, and one Thousand pounds a yeare in present, for the *La-*
dies Allowance or *Maintenance*. This to be set forth in *Lands*, of the best and most certaine Revenue. Du-
ring the *Treaty*, it is reported, that the *King* remitted the matter to his *Counsell*; And that some of the *Table* in the *Freedome of Counsellours* (the *King* being pre-
sent) did put the *Case*; that if *God* should take the *Kings* two *Sones* without *Issue*, that then the *Kingdome* of *England* would fall to the *King* of *Scotland*, which might prejudice the *Monarchie* of *England*. Whereunto the *King* himselfe replied; That if that should bee, *Scotland* would bee but an *Accession* to *England*, and not *England* to *Scotland*, for that the *Greater* would draw the *lesse*: And that it was a safer *Union* for *England*, then that of *France*. This passed as an *Oracle*, and silenced those that moved the *Que-*
stion.

The same yeare was fatall, as well for *Deaths*, as *Marriages*, and that with equall temper. For the *Joyes* and *Feasts* of the two *Marriages*, were compensated with the *Mournings*, and *Funeralls* of *Prince Arthur* (of whom we have spoken) and of *Queene Elizabeth*, who died in Child-bed in the *Tower*, and the *Child* lived not long after. There dyed also that yeare *Sir Reginold Bray*, who was noted to have had with the *King* the greatest *Freedome* of any *Coun-*
sellour; but it was but a *Freedome*, the better to set off

Flattery

Flatterie. Yet he bare more then his just part of *Envie*, for the *Exactions*.

At this time the Kings Estate was verie prosperous, Secured by the Amitie of *Scotland*, strengthened by that of *Spaine*, cherished by that of *Burgundie*, all Domesticke Troubles quenched, and all Noyle of *Warre* (like a *Thunder* a farre off) going upon *Italie*. Wherfore *Nature*, which many times is happily contained, and refrained by some Bands of *Fortune*, beganne to take place in the King; carrying (as with a strong Tide) his Affections and Thoughts unto the gathering and heaping up of *Treasure*. And as Kings doe more easily finde Instruments for their *Will* and *Humour*, than for their *Service* and *Honour*; He had gotten for his purpose, or beyond his purpose, two Instruments, E M P S O N and DUDLEY, (whom the people esteemed as his *Horse-Leeches* and *Shearers*) bold men, and carelesse of *Fame*, & that tooke *Toll* of their Masters *Grist*. DUDLEY was of a good Family, Eloquent, and one that could put *Hatefull Busynesse* into good *Language*. But EMPSON, that was the Son of a *Sieve-maker*, triumphed alwaies upon the *Deede done*, putting off all other respects whatsoever. These two Persons beeing *Lawyers* in *Science*, and *Privie Councillors* in *Authoritie* (as the *Corruption of the best things is the worst*) turned *Law* and *Justice* into *Worme-Wood* and *Rapine*. For first, their manner was to cause divers *Subjects* to be indicted of sundry *Crimes*, and so farre forth to proceed in forme of *Law*; But when the *Bils* were found, then presently to commit them. And nevertheless not to produce them to any reasonable time to their *Answer*, but to suffer them to languish long in *Prison*; and by sundry artificiall *Devices* and *Terrors*, to extort from them great *Fines* and *Ransomes*, which they termed *Compositions* and *Mitigations*.

Neither did they (towards the end) observe so much as the *Halfe-face of Justice*, in proceeding by *Indictment*; but sent forth their precepts to attach men, and convert them before themselves & some others, at their private Houses, in a *Court of Commission*, and there used to shuffle up a *Summarie Proceeding by Examination*, without tryall of *Jurie*; assuming to themselves there, to deale both in *Pleas of the Crown*, and *Controversies Civill*.

Then did they also use to enthrall and charge the Subjects Lands with *Tenures in Capite*, by finding *False Offices*, and thereby to worke upon them for *Wardships*, *Liveries*, *Primier Seisnes*, and *Alienations*, (being the fruities of those *Tenures*) refusing upon diverse Pretexts and Delayes, to admit men to traverse those *False Offices*, according to the *Law*. Nay, the Kings *Wards* after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to have *Liverie* of their *Lands*, without paying excessive *Fines*, far exceeding all reasonable Rates. They did also vexe men with *Informations of Intrusion* upon scarce colourable *Titles*.

When men were *Out-lawed* in *Personall Actions* they would not permit them to purchase their *Charters of Pardon*, except they paid great and intolerable summes, standing upon the strict Point of *Law*, which upon *Out-lawries* giveth *Forfeiture of Goods*. Nay, contrary to all *Law* and Colour, they maintained, the King ought to have the halfe of mens *Lands* and *Rents*, during the space of full two yeares, for a *Paine in Case of Out-lawrie*. They would also ruffle with *Jurors*, and inforce them to find as they would direct, and (if they did not) Convent them, Imprison them, and Fine them.

These and many other Courses, fitter to be buried than repeated, they had of *Preying upon the People*; both like *Tant Hawkes* for their Master, & like *Wild Hawkes*

Hawkes for themselves ; in so much as they grew to great Riches and Substance. But their principal wor-
king was upon *Penall Lawes*, wherein they spared none, great nor small ; nor considered whether the *Lawe* were possible, or impossible, in *Use* or *Obsolete*. But raked over all old and new Statutes, though ma-
ny of them were made with intention rather of *Terror*, then of *Rigour*, having ever a Rabble of *Promo-
ters*, *Questmongers*, and leading *Jurors* at their Com-
mand, so as they could have anything found either
for *Fact*, or *Valuation*.

There remayneth to this Day a Report, that the King was on a time entertained by the Earle of Ox-
ford (that was his principall Servant, both for *Warre*
and *Peace*) nobly and sumptuously, at his Castle at *Hen-
ningham*. And at the Kings going away, the Earles Ser-
vants stood (in a seemely manner) in their *Liverie*
Coats, with *Cognisances*, ranged on both sides, and
made the King a Lane. The King called the Earle to
him, and said ; *My Lord, I have heard much of your Ho-
spitalitie; but I see it is greater then the spech. These hand-
some Gentlemen and Yeomen, which I see on both sides of
me, are sure your Meniall Servants.* The Earle smiled, and
said ; *It may please your Grace, that were not for mine
ease. They are most of them my Retainers; they are come to
doe me service at such a time as this, and chiefly to see your
Grace.* The King started a little, and said, *By my faith
(my Lord) I thanke you for my good Cheare; but I may not
endure to have my Lawes broken in my sight. My Atture-
ney must speake with you.* And it is part of the Report,
that the Earle compounded for no lesse then fifteenne
thousand Markes. And to shew further the Kings
extreame Diligence ; I doe remember to have seene
long since a Booke of Accompt of *EMPSONS*, that
had the Kings hand almost to every Leaf, by way
of *Signing*, and was in some places *Postilled* in the

The Historie of the Reigne of

Margent with the Kings hand likewise, where was this Remembrance:

Item, received of such a one, five Markes
for the Pardon to be procured; and if the
Pardon doe not passe, the Monie to bee
repaired; except the Partie bee some o-
ther-wayes satisfied.

And over against this Memorandum (of the Kings owne hand)

Otherwise satisfied.

Which I doe the rather mention, because it shewes in the King a Nearenesse, but yet with a kind of Justnesse. So these little Sands and Graines of Gold and Silver (as it seemeth) helped not a little to make up the great Heape and Banke.

But meane while (to keepe the King awake) the Earle of Suffolke having been too gay at Prince A R THURS Marriage, and sunke himselfe deepe in Debt, had yet once more a mind to be a *Knight-Errant*, and to seeke Adventures in Forraine parts. And taking his Brother with him, fled againe into Flanders. That (no doubt) which gave him Confidence, was the great Murmur of the People against the Kings Governement. And being a Man of a light and rash Spirit, he thought everie Vapour would bee a Tempest. Neither wanted he some Partie within the Kingdome. For the Murmur of People awakes the Discontents of Nobles; and againe, that calleth up commonly some Head of Sedition. The King resorting to his wonted and tried Arts, caused Sir R O B E R T C U R S O N, Captaine of the Castle at Hammes (beeing at that time beyond Sea, and therefore lesse likely to be wrought upon by the King) to flie from his Charge, & to faine himselfe a servant of the

the Earles. This Knight, having insinuated himselfe into the Secrets of the Earle, and finding by him upon whom chiefly he had either *Hope* or *Hold*, advertised the King thereof in great secrecie. But nevertheless maintained his owne Credit and inward trust with the Earle. Upon whose Advertisements, the King attached WILLIAM COURTNEY, Earle of Devonshire, his Brother-in-Law, married to the Ladie KATHERINE, daughter to King EDWARD the Fourth; WILLIAM DE-LA-POLE, Brother to the Earle of Suffolke; Sir JAMES TIRREL, and Sir JOHN WINDHAM, and some other meaner Persons, and committed them to Custodie. GEORGE, Lord ABERGAVENNIE, and Sir THOMAS GREENE, were at the same time apprehended; but as upon lesse Suspition, so in a freer Restraint, and were soon after delivered. The Earle of Devonshire, being interessed in the blood of Yorke, that was rather Feared than No-cent; yet as One, that might be the Object of others Plots and Desigues, remained Prisoner in the Tower, during the Kings life. WILLIAM DE-LA-POLE, was also long restrained, though not so straitly. But for Sir JAMES TIRREL (against whom the Bloud of the Innocent Princes, EDWARD the Fifth, and his Brother did still crie from under the Altar) and Sir JOHN WINDHAM, and the other meaner ones, they were attainted and executed; The two Knights beheaded. Nevertheless, to confirme the Credit of CURSON (who belike had not yet done all his Feates of Activitie) there was published at PAULES Crosse, about the time of the said Executions, the Popes Bull of Excommunication and Curse, against the Earle of Suffolke, and Sir ROBERT CURSON, and some others by name, and likewise in generall against all the Abettors of the said Earle. Wherein it must be confesled, that Heaven was made too much to bow to Earth, & Religion

ligion to Policie. But soone after, C U R S O N (when he saw time) returned into England, and withall into wonted Favour with the King, but worse Fame with the People. Upon whose returne the Earle was much dismayed, and seeing himselfe destitute of hopes (the Ladie M A R G A R E T also by tract of Time, and bad Successe, being now become coole in those attempts) after some wandering in France, and Germanie, and certaine little Projects, no better then Squibbs of an Exiled man, being tired out, retired againe into the Protection of the Arch-Duke P H I L I P in Flanders, who by the death of I S A B E L L A was at that time King of Castile, in the right of J O A N his Wife.

This yeare (being the Nineteenth of his Raigne) the King called his Parliament. Wherein a man may easily ghesse, how absolute the King tooke himselfe to bee with his Parliament, when DUDLEY that was so hatefull, was made Speaker of the House of Commons. In this Parliament, there were not made any Statutes memorable, touching publike Government. But those that were, had still the Stampe of the Kings Wisedome and Policie.

There was a Statute made for the disanulling of all Patents of Lease, or Grant, to such as came not upon lawfull Summons, to serve the King in his Warres, against the Enemies or Rebels, or that should depart without the Kings licence; With an exception of certaine Persons of the Long-robe. Providing nevertheless, That they should have the Kings Wages, from their House, till their Returne home againe. There had beeene the like made before for Offices, and by this Statute it was extended to Lands. But a man may easily see by many Statutes made in this Kings time, that the King thought it safest, to assist Martiall Law by Law of Parliament.

Another Statute was made, prohibiting the bring-

ing

ing in of Manufactures of Silke wrought by it selfe, or mixt with any other Thred. But it was not of Stuffes of whole piece(for that the Realme had of them no Manufacture in use at that time) but of Knit-Silke, or Texture of Silke ; as Ribbands, Laces, Caules, Points, and Girdles, &c. which the people of England could then well skill to make. This Law pointed at a true Principle ; That where forreine materials are but Superfluities, forreine Manufactures shold bee prohibited. For that will either banish the Superfluitie, or gaine the Manufacture.

There was a Law also of Resumption of Patents of Gades, and the Re-annexing of them to the Sherifwicks; Priviledged Officers being no lesse an Interruption of Justice, than Priviledged Places.

There was likewise a Law to restrain the By-laws or Ordinances of Corporations, which many times were against the Prerogative of the King, the Common-law of the Realme, and the Libertie of the Subject; being Fraternities in Evill. It was therefore Provided, that they should not bee put in Execution, without the Allowance of the Chancellor, Treasurer, and the two Chiefe-Justices, or three of them, or of the two Justices of Circuit where the Corporation was.

Another Law was (in effect) to bring in the Silver of the Realme to the Mint, in making all clipped, diminished, or impayred Coines of Silver, not to be currant in payments ; without giving any Remedie of weight, but with an exception onely of a reasonable wearing, which was as nothing in respect of the incertaintie ; and so (upon the matter) to set the Mint on worke, and to give way to New Coines of Silver, which should be then minted.

There likewise was a long Statute against Vagabonds, wherein two things may be noted. The one the Dislike the Parliament had of Gaoling of them, as that

that which was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open Example. The other, That in the Statutes of this Kings time, (for this of the Nineteenth yeare is not the onely Statute of that kind) there are ever coupled, the punishment of *Vagabonds*, and the Forbidding of *Dice*, and *Cards* and unlawfull *Games* unto Servants and mean people, and the putting downe and suppressing of *Ale-houses*, as *Strings* of one *Rooke* together, and as if the One were unprofitable, without the Other.

As for Riot and *Retainers*, there passed scarce any Parliament in this time without a Law against them, The King ever having an Eye to *Might*, and *Multitude*.

There was granted also that Parliament a *Subsidie*, both for the *Temporaltie* and the *Clergie*. And yet nevertheless, ere the yeare expired, there went out *Commissions* for a generall *Benevolence*, though there were no *Warres*, no *Feares*. The same yeare the *City* gave five thousand Markes; for *Confirmation* of their *Liberties*; A thing fitter for the *Beginnings* of Kings Reignes, than the latter Ends. Neither was it a small matter, that the *Mint* gained upon the late *Statute*, by the *Recoinage* of *Groates* and *Halfe-Groates*, now *Twelve-pences* and *Six-pences*. As for *EMPSON* and *DUDLEY*'s *Mills*, they did grinde more than ever. So that it Was a strange thing, to see what *Golden Showres* poured downe upon the Kings *Treasurie* at once. The last payments of the *Marriage-money* from *Spaine*; The *Subsidie*; The *Benevolence*; The *Recoinage*; The *Redemption* of the *Cities Liberties*; The *Casualties*. And this is the more to bee marveiled at, because the King had then no Occasions at all of *Warres* or *Troubles*. He had now but one *Sonne*, and one *Daughter* unbefstowed. Hee was *Wife*; Hee was of an *High Mind*; He needed not to make *Riches* his *Glorie*. Hee did

did excell in so many things else ; save that certainlye
Avarice doth ever finde in it selfe matter of Ambition.
Belike he thought to leave his Sonne such a Kingdome,
and such a Masse of Treasure, as he might choose his
Greatnesse where he would.

This yeare was also kept the Serjeants Feast, which
was the second Call in this Kings Dayes.

About this time ISABELLA, Queene of Castile,
deceased; a right Noble Ladie, and an Honour to her
Sexe, and Times, and the Corner-stone of the Greatnesse
of Spaine, that hath followed. This Accident the King
tooke not for Newes at large, but thought it had a
great Relation to his owne Affaires; especially in two
points: The one for Example; the other for Consequence.
First, he conceived that the Case of FERDINANDO
of Arragon, after the death of Queene ISABELLA, was
his owne Case, after the death of his owne Queene: &
the Case of JOAN the Heire unto Castile, was the Case
of his owne Sonne Prince HENRY. For if both of the
Kings had their Kingdomes in the right of their Wives,
they descended to the Heires, and did not accrew to
the Husbands. And although his owne Case had both
Steele and Parchment, more then the other(that is to
say, a Conquest in the Field, and an Act of Parliament)
yet notwithstanding, that Naturall Title of Descent in
Bloud, did (in the imagination even of a Wise-man).
breed a Doubt, that the other two were not safe nor
sufficient. Wherefore he was wonderfull diligent to
inquire and observe what became of the King of Ar-
ragon, in holding and continuing the Kingdome of Ca-
stile. And whether he did hold it in his owne Right,
or as Administrator to his Daughter; & whether he were
like to hold it in Fast, or to bee put out by his Sonnes
in-Law. Secondly, he did revolve in his minde, that
the State of Christendome might by this late Accident
have a turne. For whereas before-time himself, with

the Conjunction of *Aragon* and *Castile* (which then was one) and the Amitie of M A X I M I L I A N and P H I L I P his Sonne the Arch-Duke, was farre too strong a Partie for *France*; he beganne to feare, that now the *French King* (who had great Interest in the Affections of P H I L I P the young King of *Castile*) and P H I L I P himselfe, now King of *Castile*, (who was in ill terms with his Father-in-law about the present Government of *Castile*) And thirdly M A X I M I L I A N, P H I L I P's Father (who was ever variable, & upon whom the surest Aime that could be taken, was that he would not be long, as he had beene last before) would all three being potent Princes, enter into some strait League and Confederation amongst themselves. Whereby though he should not be endangered, yet he should be left to the poore Amitie of *Aragon*. And whereas he had been heretofore a kinde of Arbiter of *Europe*, he should now go lesse, and be over-topped by so great a *Conjunction*. He had also (as it leemes) an inclination to marry, and bethought himselfe of som fit Conditions abroad. And amongst others hee had heard of the Beautie and vertuous Behaviour of the young *Queene of Naples*, the Widow of F E R D I N A N D O the younger, being then of Matronall yeares of seven and twentie. By whose Marriage he thought that the Kingdome of *Naples* (having beeene a *Goale* for a time betweene the King of *Aragon*, and the *French King*, and being but newly settled) might in som part be Deposited in his hāds, who was so able to keepe the Stakes. Therefore hee sent in Ambassage or Message three Confident Persons; F R A N C I S M A R S I N, J A M E S B R A Y-B R O O K E, and JOHN STILE, upon two severall *Inquisitions* rather then Negotiations. The One, touching the Person and Condition of the young *Queene of Naples*: The Other, touching all particulars of *Estate*, that concerned the

the *Fortunes* and *Intentions* of FERDINANDO. And because they may observe best, who themselves are observed least, he sent them under *Colourable Pretexts*; giving them Letters of Kindnesse and Complement from KATHERINE the *Princeffe*, to her Aunt, and Neece, the Old and Young Queene of Naples, and delivering to them also a *Booke* of new *Articles of Peace*; which notwithstanding it had bin delivered unto *Doctor de PUEBLA*, the *Leigier Ambassadour* of Spaine here in *England*, to be sent; yet for that the King had beene long without hearing from Spaine, hee thought good those *Messengers*, when they had bin with the two Queenes, should likewise passe on to the *Court* of FERDINANDO, and take a Copie of the *Booke* with them. The *Instructions* touching the Queene of Naples were so curious and exquisite, being as *Articles* whereby to direct a *Survey*, or framing a *Particular* of her *Person*, for Complexion, Favour, Feature, Stature, Health, Age, Customes, Behaviour, Conditions, and Estate, as if the King had beene young, a Man would have judged him to bee *Amorous*; but being ancient, it ought to be interpreted, that sure he was verie *Chaste*, for that he meant to finde all things in one Woman, and so to settle his *Affections*, without ranging. But in this *Match* hee was soone cooled, when he heard from his *Ambassadours*, that this young Queene had had a goodly *Jointure* in the Realme of Naples, well answered during the time of her Uncle F R E D E R I C K E, yea, and during the time of L E V V I S the *French King*, in whose *Division* her Revenue fell; but since the time that the Kingdome was in FERDINANDO's hands, all was assigned to the *Armie*, and *Garrisons* there, and shee received onely a *Pension* or *Exhibition* out of his *Coffers*.

The other part of the *Inquirie* had a grave and diligent

ligen Returne, informing the King at full of the present State of King FERDINANDO. By this report it appeared to the King, that F E R D I N A N D O did continue the Government of *Castile* as *Administrator* unto his Daughter J O A N, by the Title of Queene I S A B E L L A' S *Will*, and partly by the Custome of the *Kingdome*, as he pretended. And that all *Mandates* and *Grants* were expedited in the name of J O A N his Daughter, and himselfe as *Administrator*, without mention of PHILIP, her husband. And that King FERDINANDO, howsoever he did dismisse himselfe of the name of King of *Castile*, yet meant to hold the *Kingdome*, without Accompt, and in absolute Command.

It appeareth also, that he flattered himselfe with hopes, that King PHILIP would permit unto him the Governement of *Castile* during his life, which he had layed his plot to worke him unto, both by some *Councillors* of his about him, which FERDINANDO had at his devotion; and chiefly by promise, that in case PHILIP gave not way unto it, hee would marrie some young *Ladie*, whereby to put him by the *Suc-cession* of *Arragon* and *Granada*, in case he should have a Sonne. And lastly by representing unto him that the Governement of the *Burgundians*, till P H I L I P were by continuance in *Spaine* made as Naturall of *Spaine*, would not bee indured by the *Spaniards*. But in all those things (though wisely layed downe and considered) FERDINANDO failed; But that P L U T O was better to him, then PALLAS.

In the same Report also, the *Ambassadours* beeing meane men, and therefore the more free, did strike upon a String which was somwhat dangerous. For they declared plainly, that the People of *Spaine*, both *Nobles* and *Commons*, were better affected unto the part of PHILIP (so hee brought his wife with him) than

than to FERDINANDO; and expressed the reason to bee, because he had imposed upon them many Taxes, and Tallages, which was the Kings owne Case betweene him and his Sonne.

There was also in this Report a Declaration of an Overture of Marriage, which A M A S O N the Secretarie of FERDINANDO had made unto the Ambassadours in great secret, between C H A R L E s Prince of Castile and M A R I E the Kings second Daughter; assuring the King, that the Treatie of Marriage then on foot, for the said Prince and the Daughter of France, would breake, and that shée the said Daughter of France should be married to A N G O L E S M E, that was the Heire apparant of France.

There was a touch also of a speech of Marriage betweene FERDINANDO and Madame de FOIS, a Ladie of the Bloud of France, which afterwards indeed succeeded. But this was reported as learned in France, and silenced in Spaine.

The King by the returne of this Ambassage, which gave great light unto his Affaires, was well instructed, and prepared how to carrie himselfe betweene F E R D I N A N D O King of Arragon, and PHILIP his Sonne-in-law, King of Castile, resolving with himselfe, to doe all that in him lay to keepe them at one within themselves; But howsoever that succeeded, by a moderate Carriage and bearing the Person of a Common-friend, to lose neither of their Friendships; but yet to runne a Course more entire with the King of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the King of Castile. But he was much taken with the Overture of Marriage with his Daughter M A R I E; Both because it was the greatest Marriage of Christendome, and for that it tooke hold of both Allies.

But to corroborate his Alliance with P H I L I P, the Windes gave him an Enter-view. For P H I L I P choo-

choosing the *Winter-Season*, the better to surprise the King of *Arragon*, set forth with a great Navie out of *Flanders* for *Spaine* in the Moneth of *Januarie*, the one and Twentieth yeare of the Kings Raigne. But himselfe was surprised with a cruell *Tempest*, that scattered his Ships upon the severall Coasts of *England*. And the Ship wherein the *King* and *Queene* were (with two other small *Barkes* onely) torne, and in great perill to escape the Furie of the weather, thrust into *Weymouth*. King **P H I L I P** himselfe, having not beene used (as it seemes) to *Sea*, all wearied and extreame sicke, would needs land to refresh his Spirits, though it was against the Opinion of his *Councell*, doubting it might breed *Delay*, his Occasions requiring *Celeritie*.

The Rumour of the Arrivall of a puissant *Navie* upon the Coast, made the Countrie Arme. And Sir **T H O M A S T R E N C H A R D** with Forces suddenly raised, not knowing what the matter might bee, came to *Weymouth*. Where understanding the Accident, he did in all Humblenesse and Humanitie invite the *King* and *Queene* to his House; and forthwith dispatched *Postes* to the *Court*. Soone after came Sir **J O H N C A R R O E** likewise, with a great troupe of Men well armed; using the like Humblenesse and Respect towards the *King*, when he knew the Case. King **PHILIP** doubting that they, being but *Subjects*, durst not let him passe away againe, without the *Kings* Notice and Leave, yeelded to their Entreaties, to stay till they heard from the *Court*. The *King* assoone as he heard the *Newes*, commanded presently the *Earle of Arundell*, to goe to yisite the *King* of *Castile*, and let him understand, That as he was verie sorrie for his Mishap, so he was glad that hee had escaped the Danger of the *Seas*, and likewise of the Occasion himselfe had to doe him Honour; and desiring

desiring him, to think himselfe as in his own Land; and that the King made all haſte poſſible to come & imbrace him. The Earle came to him in great Ma- gniſcence, with a brave *Troupe* of three hundred *Horſe*; and (for more *State*) came by *Torch-Light*. After hee had done the Kings Message, King P H I L I P ſeeing how the world went, the sooner to get away, went upon ſpeed to the King at *Windſore*, and his Queene followed by eaſie journeys. The two Kings at their meeting uſed all the *Careſſes*, and loving De- monſtrations, that were poſſible. And the King of *Castile* ſaid preſently to the King; *That bee was now puniſhed*, for that bee would not come within his walled Towne of *Calice*, when they met laſt. But the King an- ſwered, *That Walls and Seas were nothing, where Hearts were open*; and that bee was here no otherwife, but to bee ſerved. After a day or two's reſrehing, the Kings entred into ſpeech of renewing the *Treatie*; The King ſaying, That though King P H I L I P ſ Person were the ſame, yet his *Fortunes* and *State* were raiſed. In which Caſe a Renovation of *Treatie* was uſed a- mongſt *Princes*. But while theſe things were in hand- ling, the King choosing a fit time, and drawing the King of *Castile* into a Roome, where they two onely were private, and laying his hand civilly upon his arme, and changing his Countenance a little from a Countenance of *Intertainment*, ſaid to him; *Sir, you have beeene ſaved upon my Coaſt, I hope you will not ſuffer mee to wracke upon yours*. The King of *Castile* asked him, *What he meant by that ſpeech? I meane it* (ſaith the King) *by that ſame Hare-braine wilde Fellow, my ſubjeſt, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your Countrie, and begins to play the Foole, when all others are wearie of it*. The King of *Castile* anſwered; *I had thought (Sir) your Felicitie had beeene above theſe thoughts. But if it trouble you, I will baniſh him*. The King replied; *Theſe*

Hornets

Hornets were best in their Nests, and worst then when they did flie abroad, that his desire was, to have him delivered to him. The King of Castile herewith a little confused, and in a studie, said; That can I not doe with my honour, and lesse with yours; for you will be thought to have used mee as a Prisoner. The King presently said; Then the matter is at an end. For I will take that dishonour upon mee, and soe your honour is saved. The King of Castile, who had the King in great Estimation, and belides remembred where he was, and knew not what use he might have of the Kings Amitie, for that himselfe was new in his Estate of Spaine, and unsetled, both with his Father-in-Law, and with his People, composing his Countenance, said; Sir, you give Law to mee; but so will I to you. You shall have him, but (upon your honour) you shall not take his life. The King embracing him, said; Agreed. Saith the King of Castile, Neither shall it dislike you, if I send to him in such a fashion, as hee may partly come with his owne good will. The King said; It was well thought of, and if it pleased him, hee would joyne with him, in sending to the Earle a Message to that purpose. They both sent severally, and meane while they continued Feasting and Pastimes. The King being (on his part) willing to have the Earle sure before the King of Castile went; and the King of Castile being as willing to seeme to bee enforced. The King also with many wise and excellent Perswasions, did advise the King of Castile, to bee ruled by the Councell of his Father-in-Law F E R D I N A N D O; a Prince so prudent, so experienced, so fortunate. The King of Castile (who was in no verie good termes with his laid Father-in-Law) answered; That if his Father-in-Law would suffer him to governe his Kingdomes, hee should governe him.

There were immediatly Messengers sent from both Kings to recall the Earle of Suffolke: Who upon

upon gentle wordes used to him was soone charmed , and willing enough to returne ; assured of his *Life* , and hoping of his *Libertie*. Hee was brought through Flanders to Calice , and thence landed at Dover , and with sufficient Guard delivered and received at the Tower of London. Meane while King H E N R I E (to draw out the time) continued his *Feastings* and *Entertainments* , and after hee had received the King of Castile into the Fraternitie of the Garter , and for a Reciprocall had his Sonne the Prince admitted to the Order of the Golden-fleece , hee accompanied King P H I L I P and his Queene to the Citiie of London ; where they were entayned with the greatest Magnificence and Triumph , that could bee upon no greater warning. And as soone as the Earle of Suffolke had beeene conveyed to the Tower (which was the serious part) the Jollities had an end, and the Kings tooke leave. Neverthelesse during their beeing here , they in Substance concluded that Treatie , which the Flemings terme *Intercursus malus* , and beares Date at Windsore ; for that therelbee some things in it ; more to the Advantage of the English , than of them ; especially , for that the Free-fishing of the Dutch upon the Coasts and Seas of England , granted in the Treatie of Undecimo , was not by this Treatie confirmed. All Articles that confirme former Treaties beeing precisely and warily limited and confirmed to matter of Commerce onely , and not otherwise.

It was observed , that the great Tempest which drove P H I L I P into England , blew downe the Golden Eagle , from the Spire of PAULES , and in the fall it fell upon a Signe of the Blacke Eagle , which was in PAULES Church-Yard ; in the

place where the Schoole-House now standeth, and battered it, and brake it downe. Which was a strange swooping of a Hawke upon a Fowle. This the People interpreted to bee an Ominous Prognosticke upon the Imperiall House, which was (by Interpretation also) fulfilled upon P H I L I P the Emperours Sonne, not onely in the Present Disaster of the Tempest, but in that that followed. For P H I L I P arriving into Spaine, and attaining the Possession of the Kingdome of Castile without resistance, (insomuch as F E R D I N A N D O, who had spoke so great before, was with difficultie admitted to the speech of his Sonne-in-Law) sickned soone after, and deceased. Yet after such time as there was an Observation by the wisest of that Court, That if hee had lived, his Father would have gained upon him in that sort, as hee would have governed his Councells, and Desigues, if not his Affections. By this all Spaine returned into the power of F E R D I N A N D O in state as it was before; the rather, in regard of the infirmitie of J O A N his Daughter, who loving her Husband (by whom shee had many Children) dearely well, and no lesse beloved of him (howsoever her Father, to make P H I L I P ill beloved of the People of Spaine, gave out that P H I L I P used her not well) was unable in strength of minde to beare the Griefe of his Decease, and fell distracted of her Wits. Of which Maladie her Father was thought noe wayes to endevour the Cure, the better to hold his Regall Power in Castile. So that as the Felicitie of C H A R L E S the Eighth was said to bee a Dreame; so the Adversitie of FERDINANDO was said likewise to bee a Dreame, it passed over so soon.

About

About this time the King was desirous to bring into the House of L A N C A S T E R Celestiall Honour, and became Suitor to Pope J U L I U S , to Cononize King H E N R I E the Sixt for a Saint ; the rather, in respect of that his famous Prediction of the Kings owne Assumption to the *Crown*. J U L I U S referred the matter (as the manner is) to certaine Cardinals , to take the verification of his *Holy Acts* and *Miracles*. But it died under the Reference. : The generall Opinion was, that Pope J U L I U S was too deare, and that the King would not come to his Rates. But it is more probable, That that Pope (who was extremely jealous of the Dignitie of the Sea of Rome , and of the *Acts* thereof) knowing that King H E N R Y the Sixt was reputed in the World abroad but for a *Simple Man* , was affraid it would but diminish the Estimation of that kinde of Honour , if there were not a distance kept between *Innocents* and *Saints*.

The same yeare likewise there proceeded a *Treatie* of *Marriage* betweene the King and the *Ladie MARGARET Duchesse Dowager of Savoy*, onely Daughter to M A X I M I L I A N , and Sister to the King of Castile ; a *Ladie* wise, and of great good *Fame*. This Matter had beene in speech between the two Kings at their meeting, but was soone after resumed ; and therein was employed for his first piece the Kings then *Chaplain*, and after the great *Prelate THOMAS WOLSEY*. It was in the end concluded, with great & ample Conditions for the King, but with promise *De Futuro* only. It may be the King was the rather induced unto it, for that he heard more & more of the *Marriage* to goe on betweene his great *Friend* and *Allie F E R D I N A N D O* of *Arragon*, and *Madame de Fois*, whereby that King beganne to peece with the

French King, from whom hee had beeene alwayes before severed. So fatall a thing it is, for the greatest and straitest Amities of Kings, at one time or other to have a little of the Wheele. Nay there is a further Tradition (in Spaine, though not with us) That the King of Arragon, after hee knew that the Marriage between C H A R L E S , the young Prince of Castile, and M A R I E the Kings second Daughter went roundly on (which though it was first moved by the King of Arragon, yet it was afterwards wholly advanced and brought to perfection by MAXIMILIAN , and the Friends on that side) entred into jealousie, that the King did aspire to the Government of *Castilia*, as Administrator during the Minoritie of his Sonne-in-Law ; as if there should have beeene a Competition of Three for that Government ; F E R D I N A N D O , Grand-father on the Mothers side ; M A X I M I L I A N , Grand-father on the Fathers side ; and King H E N R I E , Father-in-Law to the young Prince. Certaintely , it is not unlike , but the Kings Government (carrying the young Prince with him) would have beeene perhaps more welcome to the Spaniards, than that of the other Two. For the Nobilitie of *Castilia* , that so lately put out the King Arragon , in favour of King P H I L I P , and had discovered themselves so farre , could not bee but in a secret Distrust and Distaste of that King . And as for MAXIMILIAN , upon Twentie respects hee could not have beeene the Man. But this purpose of the Kings seemeth to mee (considering the Kings safe Courses, never found to bee enterprizing or adventurous) not greatly probable, except hee should have had a Desire to breathe warmer, because hee had ill *Lungs*. This Marriage with M A R G A R E T was protracted from time to time , in respect of the Infirmitie of the King , who now in the two and

and Twentieth of his Reigne beganne to bee troubled with the *Goute*. But the Defluxion taking also into his Brest, wasted his *Lungs*, so that thrice in a Yeare (in a kinde of Returne, and especially in the Spring,) hee had great Fitts and Labours of the *Tissicke*. Neverthelesse hee continued to intend Businesse with as great diligence, as before in his Health. Yet so, as upon this warning, hee did likewise now more seriously thinke of the World to come, and of making himselfe a *Saint*, aswell as King H E N R I E the Sixth, by *Treasure* better imployed, than to bee given to Pope J U L I U S. For this Yeare hee gave greater *Almes* than accustomed, and discharged all *Prisoners* about the *Citié*, that lay for *Fees* or *Debts*, under fortie shillings. Hee did also make haste with Religious *Foundations*; and in the Yeare following (which was the Three and Twentieth) finished that of the *Savoy*. And hearing also of the bitter *Cryes* of his *People* against the *Oppressions* of D U D L E Y, and E M P S O N, and their Complices; partly by Devout Persons about him, and partly by publique *Sermons* (the *Preachers* doing their Dutie therein) Hee was touched with great Remorse for the same. Neverthelesse, E M P S O N and D U D L E Y, though they could not but heare of these Scruples in the Kings Conscience; yet as if the Kings Soule and his *Money* were in severall *Offices*, that the One was not to intermeddle with the Other, went on with as great rage as ever. For the same Three and Twentieth Yeare was there a sharpe Prosecution against Sir V V I L L I A M C A P E L now the second time; and this was for Matters of Mis-government in his *Maioraltie*. The great Matter beeing, that in some Payments hee had taken knowledge of *False Moneys*, and did not

not his diligence to examine, and beate it out, who were the Offendours. For this and some other things layed to his Charge, hee was condemned to pay Two Thousand Pounds; and beeing a Man of stomacke, and hardened by his former Troubles, refused to pay a Mite; and bee like used some untoward Speeches of the Proceedings, for which hee was sent to the Tower, and there remained till the Kings Death. K N E S W O R T H likewise, that had beene lately Maior of London, and both his Sheriffes, were, for Abuses in their Offices, questioned, and imprisoned, and delivered, upon one Thousand foure hundred pounds payed. H A W I S, an Alderman of London, was put in Trouble, and died with Thought and Anguish, before his Businesse came to an end. Sir L A W R E N C E A I L M E R, who had likewise beene Maior of London, and his two Sheriffes, were put to the Fine of one Thousand Pounds. And Sir L A W R E N C E, for refusing to make payment, was committed to Prison, where hee stayed till EMPSON himselfe was committed in his place.

It is no marvaile (if the *Faults* were so light, and the *Rates* so heavy) that the Kings Treasure of store, that hee left at his death, most of it in secret places, under his owne key aud keeping, at Richmond, amounted (as by Tradition it is reported to have done) unto the Summe of neare Eighteen hundred thousand pounds Sterling; a huge Masse of Money, even for these times.

The last *Act of State* that concluded this Kings Temporall Felicitie, was the Conclusion of a Glorious *Match* betweene his Daughter M A R I E, and C H A R L E S Prince of *Castile*, afterwards the great

great *Emperour*, both beeing of tender yeares which *Treatie* was perfected by *Bishop F O X E*, and other his *Commissioners* at *Calice*, the yeare before the Kings Death. In which *Alliance*, it seemeth hee himselfe tooke so high Contentment, as in a Letter which hee wrote thereupon to the *Citie of London* (Commanding all possible demonstrations of joy to bee made for the same) hee expresseth himselfe, as if hee thought hee had built a *Wall of Brasse* about his Kingdome. When hee had for his *Sonnes-in-Law* a *King of Scotland*, and a *Prince of Castile* and *Burgundie*. So as now there was nothing to bee added to this great Kings Felicitie, beeing at the top of all worldly *Blisse*, (in regard of the high *Marriages* of his *Children*, his great *Renowne* throughout *Europe*, and his scarce credible *Riches*, and the perpetuall *Constancie*, of his prosperous Successes) but an opportune *Death*, to withdraw him from any future blowe of *Fortune*. Which certainly (in regard of the great *Hatred* of his *People* and the *Title* of his *Sonne*, being then come to Eightene yeares of age, and beeing a bold *Prince*, and liberall, and that gained upon the *People* by his very *Aspect* and *Presence*) had not beene impossible to have come upon him.

To crowne also the last yeare of his Reigne, as well as his first, hee did an *Aet of Pietie*, rare, and worthy to bee taken into Imitation. For hee granted forth a *Generall Pardon*, as expecting a second *Coronation* in a better *Kingdome*. Hee did also declare in his *Will*, that his minde was, that *Restitution* should bee made of those *Summes*, which had beene unjustly taken by his *Officers*.

And thus this *S A L O M O N* of *England* (for *S A L O M O N* also was too heavie upon his *People* in

in *Exactions*) having lived two and fiftie yeares ,
and thereof Reigned three and twentie yeares, and
eight moneths , beeing in perfect *Memorie* , and in
a most Blessed *Minde*, in a great *Calme* of a *Consuming*
Sicknesse passed to a better World, the two and
twentieth of *Aprrill*, 1508. at his *Palace*
of *Richmond*, which himselfe
had built.

This

THIS KING (to speake of him in Tearmes equall to his Deserving) was one of the best sort of VVonders; a VVonder for VVisemen. *Hee had parts (both in his Vertues, and his Fortune) not so fit for a Common-place, as for Observation.* Certainly hee was Religious, both in his Affection, and Observance. But as hee could see clear (for those times) through Superstition, so hee would be blinded (now and then) by Humane Policie. He advanced Church-men; hee was tender in the Priviledge of Sanctuaries, though they wrought him much mischiefe. He built & endowed many Religious Foundations, besides his Memorable Hospitall of the Savoy. And yet was hee a great Almes-giver in Secret; which shewed, that his VVorkes in publique were dedicated rather to G o d s Glorie, than his own. Hee professed alwaies to love and seeke Peace; and it was his usuall Preface in his Treaties; That when C H R I S T came into the World, Peace was sung; and when H E E went out of the World, Peace was bequeathed. And this Vertue could not proceede out of Feare, or Softnesse; for hee was Valiant and Active, and therefore (noe doubt) it was truely Christian and Morall. Yet hee knew the way to Peace, was not to seem

to bee desirous to avoyde VVArres. There-
fore would bee make Offers, and Fames of
VVArres, till bee had mended the Condi-
tions of Peace. It was also much, that one that
was so great a Lover of Peace, should be so
happie in VVArre. For his Armes (either
in Foreine or Civill VVArres) were never
Infortunate ; neither did bee know what a
Disaster meant. The VVArre of his Com-
ming in, and the Rebellions of the Earle of
Lincolne, and the Lord AVVDLEY were
ended by Victory. The VVArres of France
and Scotland, by Peaces sought at his hands.
That of Brittaine, by accident of the Dukes
death. The Insurrection of the Lord LO-
VEL, and that of PERKIN at Excester,
and in Kent, by flight of the Rebels, before
they came to Blowes. So that his Fortune of
Armes was still Inviolate. The rather sure,
for that in the quenching of the Commoti-
ons of his Subjects, bee ever went in Person.
Sometimes reserving himselfe to backe and se-
cond his Lieutenants, but ever in Action ;
and yet that was not mereley Forwardnesse,
but partly Distrust of others.

He did much maintaine and countenance
his Lawes, Which (neverthelesse) was noe
Impediment to him to work his VVill. For it
was so handled, that neither Prerogative, nor
Pro-

Profit went to Diminution. And yet as bee would sometimes straine up his Lawes to his Prerogative, so would bee also let downe his Prerogative to his Parliament. For Minte, and VVarres, and Marshall Discipline, (things of absolute Power) bee would neverthelesse bring to Parliament. Justice was well administred in his time, save where the King was Partie: Save also, that the Councell-Table intermedled too much with Meum and Tuum. For it was a very Court of Justice during his time, especially in the Beginning. But in that part both of Justice and Policie, which is the Durable Part, and cut (as it were) in Brasse or Marble (which is The making of good Lawes) bee did excell. And with his Justice, bee was also a Mercifull Prince. As in whose time, there were but three of the Nobilitie that suffered; the Earle of VVawicke, the Lord Chamberlaine, and the Lord A W D L E Y. Though the first two were instead of Numbers, in the Dislike and Obloquie of the People. But there were never so great Rebellions, expiated with so little Bloud, drawne by the hand of Justice, as the two Rebellions of Black-heath & Excester. As for the Severity used upon those which were taken in Kent, it was but upon a Scum of

People. His Pardons went ever both before, and after his Sword. But then hee had withall a strange kinde of Interchanging of large and unexpected Pardons, with severe Executions. Which (his Wisedome considered) could not bee imputed to any Inconstancie, or Inequalitie; but either to some Reason which wee do not now know, or to a Principle he had set unto himselfe, That hee would vary, and try both wayes in turne. But the lesse Bloud he drew, the more he tooke of Treasure. And (as some construed it) hee was the more sparing in the One, that he might bee the more pressing in the Other; for both would have beene intolerable. Of Nature assuredly hee coveted to accumulate Treasure, and was a little Poore in admiring Riches. The People (into whom there is infused, for the preservation of Monarchies, a naturall Desire to discharge their Princes, though it bee with the unjust charge of their Councillours and Ministers) did impute this unto Cardinall MORTON, and Sir R E G I - N O L D B R A Y. Who (as it after appeared) as Councillours of ancient Authoritie with him, did so second his Humours, as nevertheless they did temper them. Whereas E M P S O N, and D U D L E Y that followed, being Persons that had no Reputation with him (other-

therwise than by the servile following of his
Bent) did not give way onely (as the first did)
but shape him way to those Extremities, for
which himselfe was touched with remorse at his
Death, and which his Successour renounced,
and sought to purge. This Excesse of his, had
at that time many Glosses and Interpretati-
ons. Some thought the continual Rebellions
wherewith he had beeene vexed, had made him
grow to hate his People. Some thought it was
done to pull downe their Stomackes, and to
keep them low. Some, for that hee would leave
his Son a Golden-fleece. Some suspected hee
had some high Designe upon Foreine parts.
But those perhaps shall come nearest the truth,
that fetch not their reasons so far off; but rather
impute it to Nature, Age, Peace, and a
Minde fixed upon noe other Ambition or
Pursuit. Whereunto I should adde, that have-
ing every day Occasion to take notice of the
Necessities and Shifts for Money of other
great Princes abroad, it did the better (by Com-
parison) set off to him the Felicity of full Co-
fers. As to his expending of Treasure he never
spared Charge which his Affaires required; &
in his Buildings was Magnificent, but his
Rewards were very limited. So that his Li-
berality was rather upon his own State and
Memory, than upon the Deserts of others.

Hee

Hee was of an High Minde, and loved his owne VVill, and his owne VVay; as One that revered himselfe, and would Reigne indeed. Had bee beene a Private-man, hee would have beene termed Proud. But in a wise Prince, it was but keeping of Distance, which indeed bee did towards all; not admitting any neare or full Approach, neither to his Power or to his Secrets. For he was governed by none. His Queene notwithstanding shee had presented him with divers Children, and with a Crowne also, (though bee would not acknowledge it) could doe nothing with him. His Mother he reverenced much, heard little. For any Person agreeable to him for Societie (such as was H A S T I N G S to King EDWARD the Fourth, or CHARLES BRANDON after to King HENRIE the Eight) bee had none: Except wee should account for such Persons, FOXE, and BRAY, and EMPSON, because they were so much with him. But it was but as the Instrument is much with the VVorke-man. Hee had nothing in him of Vain-glory, but yet kept State and Majesty to the height; Being sensible, That Majesty maketh the People bow, but Vain-glory boweth to them.

To his Confederates abroad he was Constant

stant and Just, but not Open. But rather such was his Inquirie, & such his Closenesse, as they stood in the Light towards him, and hee stood in the Darke to them. Yet without Strangenesse, but with a semblance of mutuall Communication of Affaires. As for little Envies or Emulations upon Foreine Princes (which are frequent with many Kings) bee had never any ; but went substantially to his owne Businesse. Certaine it is, that though his Reputation was great at home, yet it was greater abroad. For Foreiners that could not see the Passages of Affaires, but made their Judgements upon the Issues of them, noted that bee was ever in Strife, and ever a Loft. It grew also from the Aires, which the Princes and States abroad received from their Ambassadours and Agents here ; which were attending the Court in great number. Whom bee did not onely content with Courtesie, Reward, and Privatenesse ; but (upon such Conferences as passed with them) put them in Admiratiōn, to finde his Universall Insight into the Affaires of the World. Which though bee did sucke chiefly from themselves ; yet that which bee had gathered from them all, seemed Admirable to every one. So that they did write ever to their Superiours in high tearms, concerning

cerning his VVisedome and Art of Rule,
Nay, when they were returned, they did com-
monly maintaine Intelligence with him. Such
a Dexteritie bee had to improprieate to him-
selfe all Foreine Instruments.

Hee was carefull and liberall to abtaine
good Intelligence from all parts abroad.
Wherein bee did not onely use his Interest in
the Leigers here, and his Pensioners
which bee had both in the Court of Rome,
and other the Courts of Christendome :
but the Industrie and Vigilancie of his
owne Ambassadours in Foreine parts. For
which purpose, his Instructions were e-
ver Extreame, Curious, and Articu-
late ; and in them more Articles touching In-
quisition, than touching Negotiation. Re-
quiring likewise from his Ambassadours an
Answer, in particular distinct Articles, re-
spectively to his Questions.

As for his secret Spialls, which he did im-
ploy both at home and abroad, by them to disco-
ver what Practices and Conspiracies were
against him, surely his Case required it : Hee
had such Moles perpetually working & casting
to undermine him. Neither can it bee repre-
hended. For if Spialls be lawfull against law-
full Enemies, much more against Conspira-
tors, and Traitors. But in deed to give them

Cre-

Credence by Oathes or Curses, that cannot bee well maintained; For those are too holy Vestments for a Disguise. Yet surely there was this further Good in his employing of these Flies and Familiars; That as the use of them was cause that many Conspiracies wererevealed, so the Fame and Suspition of them kept (no doubt) many Conspiracies from being attempted.

Towards his Queene bee was nothing Uxorius, nor scarce Indulgent; but Companiable, and Respective, and without Jealousie. Towards his Children bee was full of Paternall Affection, Carefull of their Education, aspiring to their High Advancement, regular to see that they should not want of any due Honour and Respect, but not greatly willing to cast any Popular Lustre upon them.

To his Councell bee did referre much, and sate oft in Person; knowing it to bee the Way to assist his Power, and informe his Judgement. In which respect also bee was fairely patient of Libertie, both of Advice, and of Vote, till himselfe were declared, Hee kept a strait hand on his Nobilitie, and chose rather to advance Clergy-men & Lawyers, which were more Obsequious to him, but had

leſſe Interest in the People ; which made for his Absolutenesſe , but not for his Safetie . In ſo much as (I am perfwaded) it was one of the Caufes of his troublſome Reigne : for that his Nobles , though they were Loyall and Obedient , yet did not Co-ope-rate with him , but let every man goe his owne Way . Hee was not afraid of an Able Man , as LEWIS the Eleventh was . But contrariwize , hee was ſerved by the Ableſt Men that were to be found ; without which his Affaires could not have proſpered as they did . For VVARRE , BEDFORD , OXFORD , SURREY , DAWBENEY , BROOKE , POYNINGS . For other Affaires , MORTON , FOXE , BRAY , the Prior of Lanthony , VVARHAM , URSWICKE , HUSS EY , FROWICKE , and others . Neither did hee care how Cunning they were , that hee did impoy ; For hee thought himſelfe to haue the Matter-Reach . And as hee chose well , ſo hee held them up well . For it is a ſtrange thing , that though hee were a Darke Prince , & infinitely Suspicioſus , and his Times full of Secret Conſpiracieſ and Troubles ; yet in Twentie fourre yeareſ Reigne , hee never put downe , or diſ-compoſed Counſellor , or neare Servant , ſave onely STANLEY , the Lord Chamberlaine .

As

As for the Disposition of his Subjects in Generall towards him, it stood thus with him; That of the Three Affections, which naturally tye the hearts of the Subjects to their So- veraignes, Love, Feare, and Reverence; he had the last in height, the second in good measure, and so little of the first, as he was be- holding to the other Two.

Hee was a Prince, Sad, Serious, and full of Thoughts, and secret Observations, and full of Notes and Memorialls of his owne hand, especially touching Persons. As whom to Employ, whom to Reward, whom to Enquire of, whom to Beware of, what were the Dependencies, what were the Factions, and the like; keeping (as it were) a Journall of his Thoughts. There is to this day a merrie Tale; That his Monkey (set on as it was thought by one of his Chamber) tore his Principall Note-booke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth. Whereat the Court (which liked not those Pensive Accompts) was al- most tickled with sport.

He was indeed full of Apprehensions and Suspitions: But as he did easily take them, so he did easily checke them, and master them: whereby they were not dangerous, but troubled himselfe more than others. It is true, his Thoughts were so many, as they could not well

always stand together; but that which did good one way, did hurt another. Neither did bee at some times waigh them aright in their proportions. Certainly, that Rumour which did him so much mischiefe (That the Duke of Yorke should be saved, and alive) was (at the first) of his owne nourishing; because bee would have more Reason not to raigne in the Right of his VVife. Hee was Affable, and both VVell and Faire-spoken, and would use strange Sweetnesse and Blandishments of VVords, where bee desired to effect or persuade any thing that bee tooke to heart. He was rather Studioius then Learned; reading most Bookes that were of any worth, in the French-tongue. Yet he understood the Latine, as appeareth in that Cardinall HADRIAN, and others, who could very well have written French, did use to write to him in Latine.

For his Pleasures, there is no Newes of them. And yet by his Instructions to M A R S I N and STILE, touching the Queen of Naples, it seemeth he could Interrogate well touching Beautie. Hee did by Pleasures, as great Princes doe by Banquets, come and look a little upon them, and turne away. For never Prince was more wholly given to his Affaires, nor in them more of himselfe. In so much, as in

in Triumphs of lusts, and Tourneyes, and Balles, and Masques (which they then called Disguises) he was rather a Princely and Gentle Spectator, then seemed much to be delighted.

No doubt, in him as in all men (and most of all in Kings) his fortune wrought upon his Nature, and his Nature upon his Fortune. Hee attained to the Crown, not onely from a private Fortune, which might indow him with Moderation; but also from the Fortune of an Exiled Man, which had quickned in him all Seedes of Observation and Industrie. And his Times being rather Prosperous, then Calme, had raised his Confidence by Successe, but almost marred his Nature by Troubles. His VVisedome, by often evading from Perils, was turned rather into a Dexteritie to deliver himselfe from Dangers, when they pressed him, than into a Providence to prevent and remove them a farre off. And even in Nature, the Sight of his Minde was like some Sights of Eyes; rather strong at hand, then to carry a farre off. For his VVitt increased upon the Occasion; and so much the more, if the Occasion were sharpened by Danger. Againe, whether it were the shortnesſ of his Foresight, or the strength of his VVill, or the dazeling

of

of his Suspitions , or what it was ; Certaine it is, that the perpetuall Troubles of his Fortunes (there being no more matter out of which they grew) could not have beeene without some great Defects, and maine Errours in his Nature, Customes, and Proceedings, which hee had enough to doe to save and helpe, with a thousand little Industries and VVatches. But those doe best appeare in the Storie it selfe. Yet take him with all his Defects, if a Man should compare him with the Kings his Concurrents , in France and Spaine, he shall finde him more Politick than LEWIS the Twelfth of France , and more Entire and Sincere than FERDINANDO of Spaine. But if you shall change LEWIS the Twelfth, for LEWIS the Eleventh, who liv'd a little before ; then the Consort is more perfect. For that LEWIS the Eleventh, FERDINANDO, and HENRY, may bee esteemed for the Tres Magi of Kings of those Ages. To conclude, If this King did no greater Matters , it was long of himselfe ; for what hee minded, bee compassed.

Hee was a Comely Personage, a little above Just Stature, well and straight limmed, but slender. His Countenance was Reverend, & a little like a Church-man : And as it was not strange or darke, so neither was it

VVin-

VVinning or Pleasing, but as the Face
of one well disposed. But it was to the Dis-
advantage of the Painter; for it was best when
hee spake.

His VVorth may beare a Tale or two, that
may put upon him somewhat that may seeme
Divine. When the Ladie MARGARET his
Mother had diverse great Sutors for Mar-
riage, she dreamed one Night, That one in
the likenesse of a Bishop, in Pontificall ha-
bit, did tender her EDMUND Earle of Rich-
mond (the Kings Father) for her Hus-
band. Neither had she ever any Child but
the King, though shee had three Husbands.
One day when King HENRY the Sixth (whose
Innocencie gave him Holiness) was washing
his hands at a great Feast, and cast his Eye u-
pon King HENRY, then a young Youth, hee
said; This is the Lad, that shall possesse
quietly that that we now strive for. But
that that was truely Divine in him, was, that
hee had the Fortune of a True Christian, as
well as of a Great King, in living Exercised,
and dying Repentant. So as he had an happie
VVelfare in both Conflicts, both of Sin,
and the Crosse.

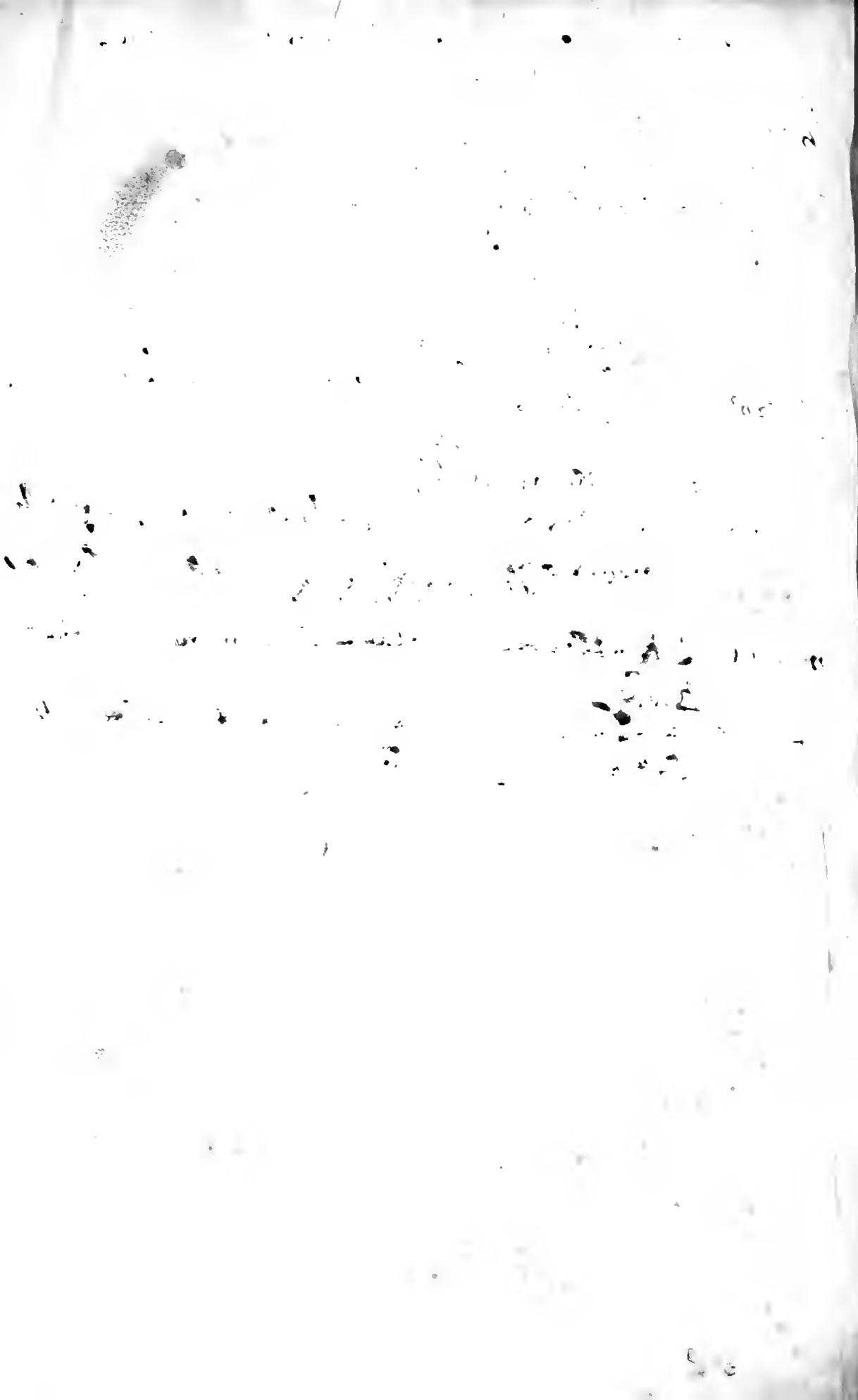
Hee was borne at Pembroke Castle,
and lyeth buried at VWestminster, in one of
the Stateliest and Daintiest Monuments
of

The Historie of the Reigne of &c.

of Europe, both for the Chappell, and for
the Sepulchre. So that bee dwelleth more
richly Dead, in the Monument of his
Tombe, than bee did Alive in Richmond,
or any of his Palaces. I could wish he
did the like, in this Monument
of his Fame.

FINIS.





p: 184 Richard was executed in heat, / to men

p 6th married with
p 13 crown they were all divided
p 14 after victory a general pardon
p 17 more occasion to raise force than of the rebellion
p 20 a fair person to obtain a crown which it has
p 21 & plantagenet brought up in court to 10 years old
and his brotherly love for his brother; but
p 22 John Beaufort - won his life by a device, to destron
p 24 he had declared his brother's children bastards, &
made way for plantagenet, & Warwick
p 27 the parliament captive
p 17 & reward of quality
p 160 pretender and discontent of his subjects
p 167 & his strength on the order of his blood
p 196 Catherine complaint of her marriage with
Blood
p 267 a dale in which man & parliamentary battle
Suffolk against Blood

